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TARGET FIGURES
FOR THE
Economic Development
of the USSR
from 1959 to 1965
(ABRIDGED)

**Approved unanimously by the 21st Congress
of the CPSU on February 5, 1959.**

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**RESOLUTION
OF THE 21st CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION ON THE
REPORT OF COMRADE N. S. KHRUSHCHOV
“TARGET FIGURES FOR THE ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT OF THE USSR IN 1959-1965”**

(Adopted unanimously, February 5, 1959)

THE 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was convened at an exceedingly important historic moment when, as a result of deep-going transformations in all spheres of social life and on the basis of the triumph of socialism, the Soviet Union embarked upon a new period of its development, the period of extensive building of communist society. The great goal of building communism, for which many generations of people have striven, is now being reached in practice by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The programme of communist construction in the Soviet Union, a programme of a new, powerful upswing of economy, culture and the material welfare of the people, has no equal in history for its grandiose scale. The seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR is a concrete embodiment of the Leninist general line of the Party at the present stage.

The Congress expresses its deep satisfaction over the course and results of the pre-Congress discussion of the theses of the report by Comrade N. S. Khrushchov on the target figures for the economic development of the USSR in 1959-1965. This discussion developed into a mighty demonstration of the creative initiative and activity of the Soviet people, their solidarity with their tested leader, the Communist Party. The whole Soviet people unanimously approved the target figures for the development of the national economy, received the seven-year plan as their own vital concern, and expressed their full readiness to fulfil and overfulfil its tasks.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU resolves :

to approve the theses and report by Comrade N.S. Khrushchov on the target figures for the economic development of the USSR in 1959-65 ;

to endorse the target figures for the economic development of the USSR in 1959-1965 with the amendments and addenda introduced on the basis of the discussion at the Congress and during the pre-Congress discussion of the theses ;

to instruct the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to introduce into the annual plans of the development of the national economy of the USSR, drawn up on the basis of the target figures endorsed by the Congress, the necessary correctives dictated by the course of the economic development of the USSR.

I

The period that has elapsed since the 20th Congress of the Party has been one of the most important in the history of the Communist Party and the Soviet State. In implementing the decisions of that Congress and of subsequent plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Soviet people have achieved outstanding successes in their advance along the road to communism. That period showed the tremendous importance that the 20th Party Congress decisions had for communist construction in the USSR and for the entire international communist and working-class movement, for the strengthening of peace the world over.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU wholly and completely approves the activity of the Central Committee and the important measures it has taken in domestic and foreign policy. The Party's major decisions on reorganizing the management of industry and construction, on accelerating the development of the chemical industry, on reorganizing the machine and tractor stations and further developing the collective-farm system, on increasing the output of agricultural produce, on establishing a closer link between school and life and further developing the system of public education are of enormous importance for promoting the economy, advancing culture and raising the welfare of the people, for the building of communism.

The might of the Soviet State and its international prestige have risen still further as a result of the Leninist line of the Central Committee and the Soviet Government and of the selfless labour of the Soviet people.

The entire activity of the Central Committee of the Party was founded on a creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory in solving the tasks of communist construction and was built up on the basis

of a profound study of the experience of the masses and constantly close ties with the life of the people, on an ability to find the chief link in the chain of historical development, open up prospects, mobilize the masses, and courageously and resolutely smash everything obsolete that hinders the forward movement.

The Congress approves the decisions of the June (1957) Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee, which, unanimously supported by the whole Party and the entire people, exposed and ideologically routed the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin and Shepilov.

Resorting to the basest methods of factional struggle, this group tried to shatter the Party's unity, to divert the Party and country from the Leninist path. It opposed all the most important measures taken in conformity with the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, measures which allowed achieving big successes in developing industry and agriculture, and in raising the welfare of the people, and in foreign policy—the lessening of international tension and strengthening the cause of peace. The Central Committee acted correctly when it emphatically condemned and cast off the despicable group of factionists and splitters. Exposing and ideologically defeating the anti-Party group, the Party rallied still closer round the Central Committee under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The Communist Party has always triumphed and will continue to triumph, thanks to its fidelity to Marxism-Leninism, the unity and solidarity of its ranks, its unbreakable ties with the people. In the Leninist Party, the Soviet people see their tested leader and teacher, and in its wise leadership—the guarantee of further successes of communism.

With profound satisfaction and revolutionary pride, the 21st Congress of the Communist Party sums up the great gains of the Soviet people. The chief result of the heroic struggle and labour of the Soviet people is the new society they have established—socialism with its corresponding political system, the Soviet Socialist State.

Our country has become a great socialist power with a highly-developed economy and advanced science and culture. For the volume of industrial output, the USSR at present occupies first place in Europe and second place in the world. In 1958, gross industrial output was 36 times greater than in 1913, while the output of means of production, the foundation of the whole of the national economy, increased 83 times, and the output of the engineering and metal-

working industries—240 times. In 1958, our country produced nearly 55 million tons of steel, extracted 113 million tons of oil and 496 million tons of coal and generated 233,000 million kilowatt-hours of electric power.

Substantial successes have been scored in promoting the light and food industries. Compared with 1913, output of consumer goods increased almost 14-fold in 1958, while over 45 times more articles of household and cultural use were produced. Today, 2.7 times more consumer goods are produced than in 1940.

The tremendous scale of industrial output and the unparalleled rate of industrial development have been attained, thanks to the advantages of the socialist system of economy, combined with the utilization of the latest achievements of science and engineering and the nation-wide socialist emulation movement. On this basis, labour productivity is rising continuously in all branches of the national economy. In 1958, the labour productivity in industry was 10 times higher than in 1913, and 2.6 times higher than in 1940, although the length of the working day had been reduced.

Agriculture is also developing successfully side by side with the rapid growth of the socialist industry. The Party has fearlessly and sharply criticised mistakes and shortcomings of the leadership in agriculture in past years, discarded everything that blocked the development of collective and state-farm production, and outlined a programme for effecting a steep rise in agriculture. The measures to further the development of agriculture drawn up and carried out by the Party and the Soviet people have brought our country remarkable fruits. In 1958, the country procured 3,500 million poods of grain, *i.e.*, 1,600 million poods more than in 1953. Development of tens of millions of hectares of new land gave the country thousands of millions of poods of grain additionally. In the past five years the grain output has increased by 39 per cent as compared with the previous mean annual volume. Considerable successes have been scored in the output of other crops, particularly sugar-beet and cotton, and in promoting socialised animal husbandry.

The Soviet state has a powerful and all-sidedly developed industry and a highly mechanised agriculture. The country's social wealth and the standard of living and culture of the people are growing continuously on the basis of the general rise of the socialist economy. In Soviet years, the national income has increased 15 times in terms of per head of the population. Compared with 1940, the real incomes

of the workers and employees almost doubled in 1958, while the real incomes of the farmers, in terms of per working farmer, more than doubled.

In pursuance of the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, such important measures were implemented as raising the wages of the lower-paid brackets of workers and employees, shortening the working day on Saturdays and on the eve of holidays, introducing a shorter working day for the workers and employees of a number of branches of the heavy industry, establishing a six and four-hour working day for juveniles, increasing social insurance benefits for the working people; the maternity leave has been prolonged and the pensions for workers and employees have been substantially increased. The Soviet state is appropriating increasing sums of money to satisfy the material and cultural requirements of the working people.

The Communist Party has fostered millions of new people, conscious builders of communism. This is the most remarkable achievement of the socialist system.

In the Soviet Union, the culture of all the nations and nationalities is really flourishing, and unlimited opportunities have been created for an all-sided and free development of science, engineering, literature and art. The launching of the world's first Earth satellites and of the first artificial planet, which is revolving round the Sun, are a striking expression of the high industrial and technical level of our country and of the creative genius of the Soviet people. With its magnificent victories in scientific and engineering thought, the Soviet Union has opened a new era in the cognition of the world.

The far-reaching importance of these victories is that they have demonstrated the mighty creative forces of socialism, which work in the interests of mankind, its progress and prosperity. All Soviet people take great patriotic pride in their country, which is advancing at the head of world scientific and technical progress and boldly paving the way into the future.

The historic gains of the Soviet people in economy and culture and the measures of the Party and the Government that have been carried into effect in recent years have led to a further consolidation of the Soviet system and its firm foundation, the alliance of the working class with the peasantry. The friendship and the political unity of all the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union have become stronger than ever before. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is setting the whole world an example of a communist community of free and

equal peoples.

The Soviet Union, which has blazed the road to socialism for mankind, has reached a level of productive forces, socialist production relations and cultural development that allows the building of a communist society to be started on a broad front.

II

The 21st Congress of the CPSU considers that in the coming seven years the principal tasks of the Party are :

in the economic field—all-round development of the productive forces in our country, and, on the basis of priority expansion of the heavy industry, the achievement of a level of production in all branches of economy, which would allow taking a decisive step towards the establishment of a material and technical base for communism and ensuring the Soviet Union's triumph in the peaceful economic competition with the capitalist countries. The increase in the country's economic potential, the further technical progress in all economic spheres and the continuous growth of the productivity of social labour must secure a substantial rise in the living standard ;

in the political field—further consolidation of the Soviet socialist system, the unity and solidarity of the Soviet people, development of Soviet democracy, the activity and initiative of the broad masses in the building of communism, extension of the functions of public bodies in matters of state importance, heightening of the organizational and educational role of the Party and the socialist state, and an all-out strengthening of the alliance between the workers and the peasants and of the friendship of the peoples of the USSR ;

in the ideological field—intensifying the ideological and educational work of the Party, raising the level of communist consciousness of the working people, firstly of the rising generation, instilling a communist approach to labour and developing the spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism in them, eliminating survivals of capitalism from the minds of people, and combating bourgeois ideology ;

in international relations—consistent pursuance of a foreign policy aimed at preserving and consolidating international peace and security on the basis of Lenin's principle of peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems ; implementation of a policy aimed at putting an end to the cold war and relaxing international tension ; all-out strengthening of the world socialist system and the community

of fraternal peoples.

The fundamental problem of the coming seven years is to make the most of the time factor in socialism's peaceful economic competition with capitalism. Fast rates and the necessary proportions must be ensured in the development of the national economy.

Attaching prime importance to the development of industry, the heavy industry in particular, the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union considers it necessary to make provision in the seven-year plan for increasing the gross industrial output by approximately 80 per cent ; in group " A " (output of means of production) by 85-88 per cent, and in group " B " (output of consumer goods) by 62-65 per cent. In industry as a whole, the mean annual increment in gross output is to amount to approximately 8.6 per cent in 1959-1965 ; in group " A ", to 9.3 per cent, and in group " B ", to about 7.3 per cent.

The Congress considers it necessary that in the seven-year plan provision is made for :

a considerable increase in the output of ferrous and non-ferrous metals to meet the requirements of the national economy more fully. The target for 1965 is to raise the output of pig iron to 65-70 million tons, steel to 86-91 million tons, rolled stock to 65-70 million tons, marketable iron-ore to 150-160 million tons ; to increase the output of aluminium by approximately 180-200 per cent, refined copper by 90 per cent and to substantially step up the production of other non-ferrous and particularly rare metals ;

an accelerated expansion of the chemical industry, particularly the output of artificial and synthetic fibres, plastics, other synthetic materials and mineral fertilizers. By the end of the seven years, the output of artificial fibres must be increased 4 times, plastics and synthetic resins more than 7 times, and mineral fertilizers about 3 times ;

a change in the structure of the fuel pattern through priority development of the output of the cheapest kinds of fuel—oil and gas. In 1965, the output of oil must reach 230-240 million tons, gas, 150,000 million cubic metres, and coal, 600-612 million tons ;

a rapid electrification of all branches of the national economy by building chiefly big thermal power stations. In 1965, the output of electric power must be brought up to 500,000-520,000 million kilowatt-hours ;

high rates of development of the engineering and instrument

making industries in order to equip factories with new, highly productive equipment, machines and instruments, to achieve comprehensive mechanization and automation in industry. In the coming seven years, the output of the engineering and metal-working industries must be approximately doubled.

The Congress considers that on the basis of a high level of development in the heavy industry and the further rise of agriculture, provision must be made for a substantial growth of the output of consumer goods so that within seven years there is an ample supply of fabrics, clothes, footwear and other goods to satisfy all the requirements of the population.

In pursuance of this task, the following increases over the 1958 level must be achieved in 1965:

gross output of the light industry by approximately 50 per cent, including the output of cotton textiles by 33-38 per cent, woollen fabrics by 65 per cent, silks by 76 per cent, and leather footwear by 45 per cent;

gross output of the food industry by approximately 70 per cent, including meat by 110 per cent, butter by 58 per cent, milk by 120 per cent, sugar by 76-90 per cent, and fish by 60 per cent.

Special attention must be given to extending the assortment and improving the quality of manufactured goods and foodstuffs and to increasing the output of household utensils and appliances.

Party organizations must ensure the rhythmical work of all enterprises so that the state plans are fulfilled and overfulfilled with regard to all quantitative and qualitative indices from day to day, from month to month. The inner potentialities and the possibilities of the enterprises to step up production under the existing capacities must be more fully brought to light, and the technology and organization of production as well as the utilization of equipment and raw and other materials must be improved.

In agriculture, the chief task is to attain a level which would allow satisfying to the full the food requirements of the population and the raw material requirements of industry and meeting all of the state's other demands for agricultural produce. This problem must be solved primarily by considerably raising the yield of all farm crops, increasing the number of livestock and further promoting the productivity of socialized animal husbandry.

With a total increase of 70 per cent in gross agricultural production in the next seven years, the output of the staple products must be

brought up as follows : grain to 10,000-11,000 million poods, sugar-beet to 76-84 million tons, raw cotton to 5.7-6.1 million tons, meat (slaughter weight) to at least 16 million tons, milk to 100-105 million tons, potatoes to 147 million tons, and other vegetables to a quantity that would fully meet the requirements of the population.

The main line in crop farming will continue to be the utmost expansion of grain growing as the basis of all agricultural production. The collective and state farms now have all the requisites for increasing the yield by an average of three to four centners of grain per hectare throughout the country within the next few years. In livestock-breeding, the chief task is to raise the output of meat, milk, wool and eggs by sharply increasing the number of livestock, raising the productivity of all branches of animal husbandry and developing poultry and rabbit-breeding at collective and state farms. Fodder resources must be increased even more perseveringly than before, mainly by cultivating maize, potatoes and sugar-beet and growing protein feeds such as clover, alfalfa, vetch-and-oats, peas, lupine, etc., depending on the features of one zone or another. The output of soya-beans must be increased.

It is important that the annual plans for the purchase of all kinds of agricultural produce are successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled.

The Congress expresses its confidence that the movement started in the country for a pre-schedule fulfilment of the tasks envisaged by the target figures in agricultural production, particularly the output of meat and other livestock products will enable the country not only to fulfil but also to overfulfil the seven-year plan as regards both the timetable and the volume. Every encouragement must be given to the initiative of the republics, territories and regions, which have worked out concrete measures to increase agricultural output in the next few years and have taken pledges to raise the meat output 2-3 times and even higher already in 1959. Fulfilment of the pledges taken by republics, territories, regions, districts and collective and state farms will be a worthy contribution towards answering the call of leading collective and state farms to overtake the United States in per capita output of meat and other agricultural products within a short space of time. The contribution of each republic, territory, region and district, and every collective and state farm must be evaluated on the basis of the output of livestock products per 100 hectares of farmland.

In order to accomplish successfully the big tasks facing agriculture in the coming seven years, Party, government and agricultural

bodies must do their utmost to consolidate the socialised assets of the collective farms, carry out sweeping measures to promote mechanisation and electrification of agricultural production, improve labour organisation and, on this basis, secure a considerable growth in labour productivity and reduction in the cost of agricultural produce. The role of the state farms, as the leading socialist enterprises in agriculture, must be enhanced still further.

Side by side with measures aimed at further extending agricultural output, it is necessary to start the construction of farm-produce processing enterprises by the collective and state farms and the consumer's co-operatives, to extend housing development and the construction of cultural and public facilities in the countryside and to organize community services and amenities in the villages. With the incomes of the collective farms growing, the practice of several collective farms pooling resources to build power stations, roads, building materials enterprises, big and well-equipped inter-collective-farm canning factories, bakeries and other enterprises, should become more widespread.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU considers that in future as well the questions of developing all branches of agricultural production must have the full attention of Party, government and agricultural bodies, of all collective farmers and state-farm workers.

All means of transport must be developed in order to achieve high rates of economic growth in the country. In the course of the next seven years a radical technical reconstruction must be carried out in the basic branches of transport, especially the railway transport, where it is necessary to replace steam engines by modern, economical locomotives—electric and diesel locomotives. At the same time, everything must be done to increase carriage by the sea, river, air and automobile transport and to extend the network of pipelines with emphasis on the most economically profitable means of transport for the given district and the nature of the freight. Telephone communication and the network of radio- and TV-broadcasting stations must be developed.

The Congress considers that the decisive condition for the successful fulfilment of the seven-year plan and the creation of the material and technical foundation of communism is a broad application of new technique, comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes and specialization and co-ordination in all branches of the national economy. The task in the coming seven years is to eliminate arduous manual labour through comprehensive

mechanization of production processes in industry, agriculture, construction and transport. Insofar as the measures aimed at the mechanization and broader automation of production are not only of economic but also of great social importance, the Congress instructs the Central Committee of the Party and the local Party organizations to exercise day-to-day control over the implementation of all measures related to comprehensive mechanization and automation of production.

The further over-all development of the economic regions must be perseveringly promoted through the most effective use of natural resources with provision for expedient specialization by enterprises, an improvement in co-ordination between enterprises and economic regions and the elimination of unpractical carriage.

In order to achieve high rates in extended socialist reproduction, the Congress considers it necessary to implement important measures in the sphere of capital construction in the forthcoming seven years. The volume of capital investments by the state will rise 80 per cent as compared with the previous seven years and will amount to approximately 1,940,000-1,970,000 million roubles, which is nearly equivalent to the capital investments made in the national economy in all the years of Soviet power. In order to make most effective use of the capital investments, large funds should be earmarked for reconstruction, extension and technical re-equipment of operating establishments, and the renewal and modernization of equipment, which will make it possible to solve the task of increasing output and raising the productivity of labour with smaller outlays and more rapidly than by building new industrial plants.

The 21st Congress notes that for the timely execution of projected capital construction it is necessary to maintain the policy of comprehensive industrialization of building, of turning the building industry into a mechanized conveyer process of assembly of buildings and structures from large-size prefabricated panels and blocks. It is necessary to develop the building materials industry, particularly the cement industry at accelerated rates and to extend production of reinforced concrete elements. A bolder approach is to be encouraged in merging building organizations. Designing must be improved, capital investments concentrated in key and nearly completed projects, building time-tables shortened, cost of building and assembly lowered and its quality improved.

In view of the unprecedented scale of construction in the forthcoming seven years and the need to achieve a maximum economy of

social labour and time, special attention should be paid to the correct distribution of the productive forces. Attention should be devoted to the further development of the economy of the country's Eastern areas, which possess tremendous natural resources. In solving questions connected with the further increase of production capacities, preference should be given to districts where the invested funds will yield the best economic effect. It is essential that Party organizations should work for the strictest observance of the interests of the state, and the slightest signs of a narrow local approach should be nipped in the bud.

The Soviet Union is a multi-national socialist state, based on the friendship of equal peoples united by the single desire and aspiration to advance steadfastly forward along the path of communist construction. Our plans give vivid expression to the Leninist national policy, which furnishes extensive possibilities for the all-round development of the economy and culture of all peoples.

The seven-year plan makes provision for a large-scale expansion of the economies of all the Union Republics.

In each republic emphasis is to be laid on branches of economy for which it possesses the most favourable natural and economic conditions, so as to make more effective use of the resources of each republic and ensure the proper harmony of the interests of the individual republics and the Soviet Union as a whole.

The Congress considers that one of the prime tasks of the seven-year plan is to achieve a considerable rise in the productivity of social labour, this being the chief source of extended socialist reproduction and accumulation, the basis of a further improvement of the people's living standard. In the course of the seven years the productivity of labour is to rise 45-50 per cent in industry, 60-65 per cent in building, 34-37 per cent in railway transport, 60-65 per cent at the state farms, and about 100 per cent at the collective farms.

It is necessary to reduce expenditures in production so as to achieve a reduction in the cost of production in industry of not less than 11.5 per cent through the seven years and the cost of production in building and assembly of not less than 6 per cent.

All Party, economic, trade-union and Komsomol organizations must intensify the drive for fulfilling and overfulfilling the targets of the seven-year plan, for growth of labour productivity, lower production costs and stringent economizing. It is necessary to launch a nation-wide drive against all aspects of mismanagement, extravagance and negligence of public property, to make greater demands of mana-

gers for the improvement of all qualitative indices in the running of establishments, building projects and, above all, for the reduction of costs of production and improvement of quality of output. The self-supporting operation of establishments in industry, transport and agriculture must be strengthened in every way.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU considers that under present conditions, when tremendous successes have been achieved in the development of industry and agriculture, there exist all the conditions necessary to provide still better living standards for the Soviet people in the immediate future and to meet their material and spiritual needs to a still fuller extent. For this purpose the seven-year plan should provide for :

- a 62-65 per cent increase in the national income, which shall ensure a considerable extension of consumption; the volume of consumption is to rise 60-63 per cent in the next seven years ;

- a rise during the seven years of the real incomes of industrial and office workers by an average of 40 per cent and a rise of the real incomes of collective farmers also by not less than 40 per cent; the annulment of taxes levied on the population ;

- measures to put the wage system in order and in the course of the next seven years to raise the wages of the lower-paid brackets of industrial and office workers from 270-350 roubles to 500-600 roubles a month ;

- a rise of the minimum old-age pensions from the present 300 to 400 roubles a month in towns, and from 255 to 340 roubles for pensioners permanently residing in rural localities and connected with agriculture, and also a rise of the minimum disability pensions and pensions paid to families which have lost their bread-winners ;

- a considerable improvement in the trade and utility services for the population, extension of the network of public catering establishments, and reduction in the price of the output of public catering establishments ;

- an increase in the number of boarding schools, nurseries, kindergartens and homes for the aged ;

- all-out promotion of building and public utility construction so as to build houses with a total floor space of 650-660 million squares, or nearly 15 million flats, in towns and workers' settlements in the next seven years, and with the resources of the collective farmers and the rural intelligentsia to build about 7 million houses in rural localities ;

introduction of measures to shorten the working day and the working week. The transfer of factory and office workers to a seven-hour working day, and of workers of leading trades in the coal and mining industries occupied in underground work to a six-hour day must be completed in 1960. The transfer of factory and office workers with a seven-hour working day to a 40-hour working week must be completed in 1962. The gradual transfer of workers engaged in underground work and in work with harmful labour conditions to a 30-hour working week, and the rest of the workers to a 35-hour working week with two off-days a week, and 6-7 hour working day is to be started in 1964;

approximately 62 per cent increase in the volume of the retail sales by State and co-operative trade establishments. Provision must be made for considerably extending the sale to the population of livestock products, vegetable oils, sugar, fruit (including citrus fruit), and staple manufactured goods such as fabrics, clothes, underwear and footwear, as well as general merchandise, especially items that lighten the work of the housewife.

Implementation of all these measures will signify a further major gain of the people of our country, a striking expression of the Communist Party's and the Soviet Government's constant care for the welfare of the Soviet people.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU considers that the carrying out of the grandiose plan of communist construction demands from Party, Government, trade-union and Komsomol organizations a further improvement of all their work of educating Soviet people, raising their consciousness and activity, shaping the new man in a spirit of collectivism and industry, consciousness of his social duty, in a spirit of socialist internationalism and patriotism, and steadfast observance of the lofty principles of communist morality.

The communist education of the working people, the elimination of survivals of capitalism from people's minds must be placed in the centre of the attention and activity of Party, Government, trade-union, Komsomol and other public organizations. It is necessary to continue an uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology. Propaganda and agitation, the press, cinema, radio and television, and cultural and educational establishments must play an important role in the Party's ideological work.

Special attention should be paid to the communist education of the rising generation. Party and Government organizations must

ensure unswerving implementation of all measures connected with the reorganization of the secondary and higher school so that the Soviet school, closely linking study with production, with the practice of communist construction, trains all-sidedly cultured and conscious citizens, specialists with secondary-school and higher-school training.

In the present period of the building of communist society, science is acquiring increasing importance. Noting the tremendous achievements of Soviet science in all fields of knowledge, particularly in the field of nuclear physics and atomic power, engineering, jet aircraft and rocketry, the Congress considers that in the next seven years it is necessary to attain a still faster development of all branches of science and the implementation of major theoretical researches ensuring further scientific and technical progress. For this purpose it is necessary to provide for a broad programme of scientific research, concentrating scientific forces and means on major fields that are important, scientifically and practically. The link between scientific institutions and practice must be constantly strengthened, the latest achievements of science and engineering must be broadly and rapidly introduced in the national economy, and experimental and designing work carried on more daringly.

The social sciences, especially economic science, have the task of creatively generalizing the experience of our economic and cultural development and examining the new problems being posed by life. It is necessary profoundly to study the laws governing the transition to communism, all-sidedly analyze the most important processes taking place in the capitalist world, expose bourgeois ideology, and uphold the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory.

The forthcoming seven years must be marked by a further development of socialist culture. Workers in literature, the theatre, the cinema, music, sculpture and painting are called upon to raise still higher the ideological and artistic level of their art, to continue being the Party's and the country's active assistants in promoting the communist education of the working people, in propagating communist morals, in developing the multi-national socialist culture.

III

In determining the tasks of communist construction for the contemporary stage, the 21st Congress of the CPSU proceeds from the fact that the Soviet Union has entered a new stretch of historical deve-

lopment. The victory of socialism in our country is complete and final. The time is past when the Soviet Union was the only socialist state in a hostile capitalist encirclement. Now there are two world social systems : capitalism, which is breathing its last, and socialism, brimming with growing vital force and enjoying the sympathy of the working people of all countries. Nothing in the world could restore capitalism in our country, overcome the socialist camp.

Under the leadership of the Party, the Soviet people have achieved triumphs of socialism in all spheres of economic and socio-political life which make possible the practical accomplishment of the task of building the material and technical basis of communist society and of a balanced and gradual transition to communism. Communism can be achieved on the sole condition that we surpass the production level of the developed capitalist countries and attain a higher productivity of labour than exists under capitalism.

Extensive communist construction must, along with material plenty, provide for a genuine flowering of spiritual culture and an ever fuller satisfaction of the requirements of all people, for the further development of socialist democracy and the upbringing of socially-aware working people of communist society.

With the growth of the productive forces, socialist social relations, based on principles of comradely co-operation, friendship and mutual assistance, must also be further improved. In step with technical progress in all branches of the economy and a closer merging of schooling and production there will take place an eradication of the essential distinctions between mental and physical labour and a rise in the cultural and technical level of all working people. Reduction of the working day and the further improvement of working conditions on the basis of comprehensive mechanization and automation of production must facilitate the transformation of labour into a vital urge and necessity of the harmoniously developed man.

As a result of the measures taken in recent years to advance agriculture and the growth of the socialized assets of the collective farms, the collective-farm system is gaining new strength and its advantages and ample possibilities are unfolding ever more fully. All this shows that the kolkhoz-cooperative form of relations of production serves the development of the productive forces of agriculture, and will do so for a long time to come.

In the process of communist construction the socialized nature of collective-farm production will be extended, there will be an appro-

ximation of kolkhoz-cooperative property and public property, an eradication of the distinctions between them. The non-distributable funds of the collective farms will expand and strengthen, and inter-kolkhoz production contacts will become broader.

The merger of the kolkhoz-cooperative and public forms of property will occur in the future not through the gradual curtailment of kolkhoz-cooperative property, but by way of raising its level of socialisation to the level of public property with the assistance and support of the socialist state.

In the contemporary conditions of communist construction the distribution of material wealth is based on this guiding principle : from each according to his ability, to each according to his labour. Distribution according to labour stimulates the material interest of people in the results of production and promotes the growth of labour productivity, the rise in the proficiency of the working people, and the improvement of production techniques; it also plays a big educational role, accustoms people to socialist discipline, makes labour universal and obligatory. Equalitarian distribution would lead to the consumption of accumulated means and impair communist construction.

With the development of socialist society and the growth of the social awareness of the masses, the labour enthusiasm of Soviet people is rising ceaselessly, and so is their concern for the wellbeing of society. The urge for personal enrichment is losing ground and moral incentives to work for the good of society are steadily taking precedence.

The transition to distribution according to requirements is to take place gradually as the productive forces develop, when there will be an abundance of all necessary consumer goods and all people will work voluntarily according to their ability regardless of the measure of material benefits they receive for it, conscious of the fact that their work is needed by society.

Even now in Soviet society a substantial and ever-growing portion of material and cultural benefits is distributed free of charge in the form of pensions, stipends for students, allowances to mothers of many children and funds for the building and maintenance of schools and hospitals, kindergartens, nurseries, boarding schools, and also of clubs, libraries and other cultural facilities. This portion of the social consumption fund will grow progressively, which is an important premise for a gradual transition to the communist principle of distribution.

The Congress takes note that in contemporary conditions the main emphasis in the development of the socialist state is to be laid on the all-round development of democracy, the attraction of all citizens to participation in the management of economic and cultural affairs and the conduct of public affairs. It is necessary to enhance the role of the Soviets as mass organisations of the working people. Many of the functions now performed by state agencies should gradually pass to public organisations. Questions related to cultural services, public health, physical culture and sport should be handled with the active and broad participation of public organisations. In the matter of enforcing the rules of socialist human relations an ever more important role is to be played by the people's militia, courts of honour, and similar volunteer public organs, which must, hand in hand with the state institutions, perform the functions of preserving public order, protecting the rights of citizens and preventing acts damaging to society.

The transfer of some functions from state agencies to public organizations will not weaken the role of the socialist state in the building of communism, but will rather extend and reinforce the political groundwork of socialist society and ensure the further development of socialist democracy. The Soviet state will be able to concentrate even more on developing the economy, which is the material basis of our system.

The socialist state is called upon to perform extremely important tasks in the defence of peace, and the defence of the country from the threat of armed imperialist attack. As long as there exists an aggressive imperialist camp, the Soviet state is obliged to strengthen and improve its glorious Armed Forces—the Army and Navy, which stand guard over the socialist gains and the peaceful labour of the Soviet people. It is necessary to strengthen the organs of state security, which are aimed first and foremost against agents sent by the imperialist states. The functions of defending the socialist country, now performed by the state, will not wither away until after the danger of an imperialist attack is completely eliminated.

IV

The Congress is confident that the accomplishment of the seven-year plan will add still more strength to the position of the Soviet Union and the world socialist camp as a mighty fortress of peace and

progress, and will lead to a further growth of the forces of peace and to a weakening of the forces of war. The successes of the seven-year plan will be a major triumph of the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism, a token of the superiority of socialism over capitalism. They will attract millions of new followers to socialism.

The seven-year plan ushers in a new stage in the economic competition between socialism and capitalism. The mammoth labour effort of the Soviet people, who follows the path indicated by Lenin, has elevated our country to so great a height that it can now successfully compete with the United States in the economic sphere and can win this competition and leave that leading capitalist power well behind. In this, the high rates of production growth in our country will be of decisive importance.

On accomplishing the seven-year plan the industrial output per head of population in the Soviet Union will be greater than that in the most developed capitalist countries of Europe—Britain and West Germany—and will rank first in Europe. In the physical output of some key items of production the Soviet Union will surpass, and in others approach the present level of industrial output in the United States of America. By that time the production of key agricultural products physically and per capita will exceed the present level of the United States. After this it will take about five years more to catch up with and outstrip the United States in industrial output per head of population. The Soviet Union, therefore, will, by that time or sooner, take first place in the world both for physical volume of production and for production per head of population. That will be a world-historic victory of socialism in its peaceful competition with capitalism.

A different course of development is typical of the capitalist countries. The general crisis of capitalism continues to deepen owing to the growth of the forces of socialism, the disintegration of the colonial system and the exacerbation of internal social antagonisms. The instability of the capitalist economy is growing, and it is going through one slump of production after another. Neither the armaments race nor any other measures taken by the capitalist states will eradicate the cause of crises. The contradictions of capitalism continue to accumulate, setting the stage for new upheavals.

An economic competition between the world socialist system and the world capitalist system is unfolding in the world arena. The economy of all the countries of the world socialist system is developing at

rapid rates. High rates of production growth are a general objective law of socialism, now confirmed by the experience of all the countries of the socialist camp. In consequence of socialist industrialization and the transfer of the peasantry to the co-operative mode of production some People's Democracies have already entered the period of completing the building of socialism.

As a result of fulfilling and overfulfilling the seven-year plan and also as a result of the high rates of economic development in the People's Democracies, the world socialist system will, economists estimate, produce more than half the world industrial output. This will establish the superiority of the world socialist system over the world capitalist system in material production—that decisive sphere of human activity.

The distinctive feature of the economic development of the socialist countries lies in the fact that as they stride forward their mutual relations gain strength and the world socialist system becomes ever more united. A diametrically opposite tendency obtains in the capitalist world, where the growth of production in one country or another serves to aggravate contradictions between capitalist states, to strengthen competition, and to incite conflicts between them.

With the further growth and consolidation of the world socialist system all the socialist countries will develop successfully. Countries that were economically backward in the past are benefiting by the experience of the other socialist countries, by co-operation and mutual assistance, and are rapidly raising their economy and culture. In this way, the general line of economic and cultural development in all the socialist countries is levelling out. The requisites for their transition from the first phase of communism to its second phase will be built up at accelerated rates. The time is near when these countries will, like the Soviet Union, tackle the building of communist society.

The Soviet Union considers it to be its prime tasks to continue promoting the greater unity of the socialist countries, the development of close economic and cultural connections between them, and the still greater solidarity of the fraternal family of free nations on the basis of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The Congress considers that the accomplishment of the seven-year plan and also of the plans of the other socialist countries will create even more favourable conditions for solving the principal problem of our time—the preservation of universal peace. The con-

clusion drawn by the 20th Party Congress to the effect that there is no fatal inevitability of war has proved to be perfectly justified. There now exist tremendous forces capable of defending the peace and of delivering a crushing blow to any imperialist aggressor if he should try to start a war. An aggression of imperialist states against the socialist camp can have just one outcome—the fall of capitalism.

Fresh successes of the socialist countries will induce an expansion and strengthening of the peace forces throughout the world. The countries working for enduring peace will be joined by ever more countries. The idea that war is intolerable will take ever firmer root in the conscience of nations. Backed by the might of the socialist camp, the peaceful nations will then be able to compel the bellicose imperialist groups to abandon their plans of starting new wars. In this way, even before the complete victory of socialism in the world, with capitalism still extant in a part of the globe, there will take shape a realistic possibility of excluding world war from human society.

However, at present the possibility that the imperialists might start a war exists, and the threat of war must not be underestimated. For this reason, the socialist countries and all the forces of peace must be vigilant to the utmost and must extend their struggle for safeguarding peace.

The aggressive policy of American imperialism, which reflects the ambition of the US capitalist monopolies to gain world domination, remains the main source of the war danger. The rulers of the United States, and those of West Germany, Britain, France and the other member-countries of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, continue to stockpile atomic weapons, reject all peaceful settlement of international problems, and continuously provoke armed conflicts in various regions of the world. In this, the part of the main shock force of the North Atlantic Alliance is assigned to West Germany which is becoming the principal nuclear and rocket base of that alliance. Militarism and revanchism have reared their head in West Germany and threaten the peaceful nations.

Imperialist aggression, as recent experience shows, threatens peoples in different regions of the world. The imperialists are provoking armed conflicts in the Middle East and the Pacific Ocean basin, are engaged in military operations against the peoples of Africa who are fighting for their freedom, and are continuously threatening armed intervention in the domestic affairs of the Latin-American countries. All this makes particularly insistent the struggle of the peaceful

peoples for collective security, for the rejection of war as a means of settling international disputes.

The aggressive policy of the Western Powers is opposed by the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and all the socialist countries, which is supported by the peaceful nations. It was thanks to the firm stand of the countries of the socialist camp and the peaceful countries of the East that it had been possible in recent years to quench the hearth of war in the embryo in the Middle East and the Far East, and to frustrate other imperialist schemes.

The 21st Congress unanimously approves the peaceful Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Government, which erects insuperable obstacles to imperialist aggression. Timely and correct are the recent moves of the Soviet Union related to a peaceful solution of the German problem, to agreement on the discontinuance of testing and the outright prohibition of nuclear weapons, disarmament, ending the cold war, and arranging a conference of heads of government.

The Congress authorizes the Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet Government to work on consistently for the implementation of these and other proposals designed to safeguard peace and international security.

By the efforts of all peace-loving nations the international atmosphere must be cleared of all inflammatory summons to armed attack. Efforts must be made to enhance mutual confidence and co-operation between states regardless of their social systems. An important part in relieving international tension and promoting mutual confidence must be played by the extensive development of world trade, cultural exchanges and other forms of international contacts. Better relations between the Soviet Union and the United States—the two great powers bearing special responsibility for the destiny of world peace—could be decisive in effecting an improvement in the international situation.

Guided by Lenin's principle of peaceful co-existence, the Soviet Union will work persistently for all-round co-operation between all countries. The growing might of the Soviet Union, like that of the entire socialist camp, and the fresh achievements of Soviet science and technology are placed in their entirety in the service of peace and international security.

The Congress considers the accomplishment of the seven-year plan to be fresh evidence of the fulfilment by the working people of the Soviet Union of their international duty to the international

working class and communist movement, to all progressive mankind.

The new successes in the building of communist society will serve as powerful moral support to all the forces fighting for peace, democracy and social progress. This support is of special importance at this time, when in the capitalist countries signs are appearing of a new offensive of reaction and fascism.

The transition of the reactionary bourgeoisie to open dictatorship is a sign of its weakness, of its inability to maintain its dominance by parliamentary methods. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that in conditions of unbridled dictatorship reaction has greater opportunities of redoubling repressions and terror, suppressing the opposition, acting upon the masses in the spirit that suits its ends, poisoning them with the venom of chauvinism, and untying its own hands for military gambles. The people must be vigilant, ever ready to rebuff the onslaught of reaction and the threat of a revival of fascism. It must not be forgotten that fascism may reappear in new and not only in its old forms which have been discredited in the eyes of the nations. The unity of the democratic forces, and primarily the working class, is the most reliable barrier to the fascist threat. The successful advance of the Soviet Union to communism, the victories of all the socialist countries, the consistent struggle for peace, create favourable prospects for achieving working-class unity of action both on the international and the national scale. In the process of the class struggle the broad masses of social-democratic workers and their organisations in the capitalist countries will become increasingly aware of the new possibilities that present themselves to the international working class in connection with the successes of socialism, and it is to be hoped that they will fall in step with the other detachments of the working class and the broad democratic movement with the purpose of barring the road to fascism and war.

The Congress notes with satisfaction that the Conferences of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties in November 1957 demonstrated the complete unity of viewpoints of the fraternal parties. The Declaration of the Conference was unanimously approved by all the Communist and Workers' Parties and has become a fighting programme of action for the world communist movement. The conclusions of the Declaration were proved completely right by the course of events. After the November Conferences the solidarity in the ranks of the Communist Parties and the entire international communist

movement has been cemented on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. Revisionism has been routed ideologically and politically.

The revisionist programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia was unanimously condemned by all the Marxist-Leninist Parties. The theory and practice of the Yugoslav leadership is a deviation from the positions of the working class, the principles of international proletarian solidarity. The views and policy of the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia jeopardize the gains of the people's revolution and socialism in Yugoslavia.

The Soviet Communists and the whole Soviet people have friendly feelings for the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia, for the Yugoslav Communists. The Soviet Union will continue to work for co-operation with Yugoslavia in all questions of the struggle against imperialism, for peace, in which our positions will coincide.

While continuing to expose revisionism as the main threat within the communist movement, the struggle against dogmatism and sectarianism must go on unabated, for they impede the creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory, lead away from the masses.

The Congress considers essential the strengthening in every way of the might of the socialist camp, the further consolidation of the unity of the international communist movement in accordance with the principles of the Moscow Declaration. The fraternal co-operation of the Communist and Workers' Parties must be developed and extended on the basis of complete independence of each party, on the basis of proletarian internationalism, voluntary co-operation and mutual assistance. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, reared by V.I. Lenin in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, considers itself one of the component detachments of the international working class and communist movement. Together with the other Communist Parties, the CPSU bears responsibility for the destiny of the socialist camp, the destiny of the world communist movement. It will continue to follow faithfully the great international teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, combat revisionists of all hues, uphold the purity of Marxism-Leninism, and work for new successes of the world communist and working class movement.

V

The historic victories of socialism in our country that have created the conditions for transition to a new stage of communist

construction are the result of tireless creative labour on the part of the Soviet people and of the tremendous political and organizational work of the Communist Party. The Party, basing itself on the collective wisdom of the working class and of the entire people, on their wealth of experience, elaborates and implements the plans for communist construction. Our Party has come to its 21st Congress more united and monolithic than ever before and capable of successfully carrying out gigantic new tasks.

The boundless love and trust displayed by the people in their own Party are clearly manifested by the growth in the membership of the CPSU, reinforcements being drawn from the best people of the working class, the collective-farm peasantry and the Soviet intelligentsia. In the time that has elapsed since the 20th Congress, the Party has consistently followed the line of expanding inner-Party democracy, criticism and self-criticism and of increasing the activity of the Party membership. The Central Committee and local Party organizations have been conducting a determined struggle for the restoration and further development of Leninist standards of Party life and principles of collective leadership.

The entire experience gained in the struggle for the victory of socialism and communism shows that in the course of the building of communist society the role of the Party, as the tried and tested vanguard of the people and the highest form of social organization, is growing to a still greater degree.

The fulfilment of the seven-year plan will require a still higher level of Party ideological, political and organizational work and the active mobilization of the creative forces of the Soviet people. It is essential that the targets of the plan be made clear to all working people, that the efforts of every collective be organised and directed towards their fulfilment, that shortcomings be resolutely eradicated and that difficulties met with in work be overcome.

The success of the plan will be determined directly at factories and construction sites, on the collective and state farms and in research institutions. In view of this the role of local Party bodies and of primary Party organizations will be still more greatly increased, since these are called upon to mobilize and organize the masses for the fulfilment of concrete tasks in production. It is the duty of Party organizations to ensure that at every factory, on every collective and state farm, in every institution, an atmosphere of creative labour and production enthusiasm prevails. It must be remembered that

victories will not come of themselves, they must be won and consolidated.

Party organizations, lecturers and propagandists, while calling for the fulfilment of the plans of communist construction, must explain clearly and simply, what communism is, what great benefits it will bring people and in every way support and develop communist forms of labour. The organizational and educational work of the Party, all methods of ideological work must be devoted to the successful solution of the communist construction tasks. It is essential to ensure that every worker makes better use of his machine, machine tool, installation, tractor or harvester combine and employs progressive methods of work.

The Congress is of the opinion that a priority role in the fulfilment of the seven-year plan belongs to Party and government cadres. The placing and training of cadres must be improved, we must promote to responsible positions people who are well-trained and principled, who have a feeling for what is new, who will give all their strength and knowledge for the benefit of the people, who will introduce Bolshevik ardour into the work and be implacable in respect of shortcomings. It is essential to promote young cadres more boldly and to give them an opportunity to display their ability in practical work.

Party organizations must reinforce backward factories, collective and state farms and districts with qualified cadres, selecting good organizers and specialists, who will be able to press into service great latent potentialities, organize people and improve the work of lagging sectors.

It is the duty of all Party organizations to train our cadres and all Communists to be exacting to themselves, to be conscious of their responsibility for the task entrusted to them, train them in the spirit of loyal service to the people and to the cause of communism. We should systematically raise the level of theoretical knowledge and Marxist-Leninist training of our cadres.

Of great significance in improving the organizational work of the Party and mobilizing the masses to carry out the tasks of communist construction is the consistent application of inner-Party democracy and the development of criticism and self-criticism as a powerful means to overcome shortcomings and achieve a further advance.

At the present stage of social development the role of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies is growing to a still greater extent.

Republican, territorial, regional, city, district and village Soviets must daily tackle the most important problems of work of factories and building sites, collective and state farms for the fulfilment of the seven-year plan targets and must pay heed to raising the living and cultural level of the working people. The work of Soviet bodies will be the more fruitful, the greater the extent to which they rely on the activity of the masses, achieve a further extension of socialist democracy and check with determination elements of red tape and bureaucracy.

It is necessary to make some amendments and addenda to the Constitution of the USSR. Important changes in the political and economic life of the Soviet Union have taken place since the Constitution was adopted; the international situation has also changed. All these changes should be reflected and given legal force in the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The trade union organizations will have to carry out considerable work in mobilizing the masses to struggle for the successful fulfilment of the seven-year plan. The trade unions are called upon to develop the activity of the working class and all working people, to effect a still greater development of socialist emulation for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of state targets at every factory, support the initiative of innovators, inventors, and frontrankers in production, and popularize their experience. The trade unions must increase their control over the application of safety measures in production, fulfilment of housing plans, the distribution of housing, the work of trading and catering establishments and of medical and communal services for the working people. A most important task of the trade unions is that of developing educational work among the people and improving the work of cultural and educational institutions.

The programme of communist construction drawn up by our Party for the forthcoming seven years opens up wide vistas for the activity and the growth of creative initiative on the part of the rising generation and its vanguard, the Lenin Young Communist League.

Members of the Young Communist League are called upon to continue setting an example of selfless labour to the youth. Every Young Communist organization must become a militant, energetic collective that maintains close ties with the youth. The Young Communist League will have to take an active part in industrial and housing construction, and in the building of cultural and general amenities, in the struggle for the further development of socialist agriculture and for the exploitation of the natural resources of the

new districts of the country.

Party and Young Communist League organizations must pay special attention to the formation of communist world outlook among the youth, the training of active, conscientious builders of communist society, whose love for their country is boundless and who live and work in the communist manner.

The chief task of the Communist Party and the Soviet people today is to ensure the unconditional fulfilment of the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy. The fulfilment of the targets set by the Party and the Government for the next seven years will have tremendous importance in further strengthening the might of our country. The fulfilment of the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, the main line in which is the peaceful development of economy and raising the living standard of the people will, at the same time, further strengthen the country's defence potential, increase its preparedness to deal a crushing rebuff to any attempts made by imperialist aggressors against the great gains of socialism. The successes of peaceful economic construction in the USSR and all socialist countries will be a new expression of the advantages of socialism over capitalism, increasing to a still greater extent the attractive power of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

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The Soviet people, in the course of socialist construction, have performed great feats of labour that have been recognized by the whole world. The 21st Congress of the Communist Party expresses its firm conviction that the entry of our society into the period of extensive communist construction will give rise to a mighty wave of labour enthusiasm, new forms of nation-wide emulation for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the seven-year plan and will be marked by outstanding victories.

The magnificent plan of communist construction elaborated by the Party opens up before the Soviet people wide and bright prospects for the advance to communism. Our cherished goal is already near. We have to go through the decisive stage in the peaceful economic competition with capitalism, and in the shortest time win that competition. We have everything necessary to attain that goal. And when we have solved those problems and come out into open territory, it will be easier for us to advance. For the sake of the great goal of communist construction we can and must work well.

In blazing the trail to communism the Soviet people maintain close unity with the peoples of all the countries of the socialist camp. Day by day the mighty camp of socialism grows stronger. The ideas of communism have become the leading force of our times.

The 21st Congress of the Communist Party calls upon all the working people of our great country to actively fight for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the seven-year plan. The Congress is fully confident that the workers, collective farmers, and Soviet intelligentsia will do everything to further strengthen the might of our socialist country, to put into effect the communist ideals inscribed on the victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The heroic Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, are marching confidently forward, building the finest and most just society on Earth—communist society.

TARGET FIGURES FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE USSR FROM 1959 TO 1965

(Abridged)

(Approved Unanimously by the 21st Congress of the CPSU on February 5, 1959).

RALLIED around their Communist Party, the Soviet people have reached summits that are so high, and have accomplished transformations that are so stupendous, that our country is now able to enter a new and most important period of its development—the period of the comprehensive building of communist society. The key tasks of this period will be the establishment of the material and technical basis for communism, the further consolidation of our country's economic and defensive might and, at the same time, the ever fuller satisfaction of the growing material and spiritual requirements of the Soviet people. This will be the decisive phase in the competition with the capitalist world, when the historic task of overtaking and surpassing the most highly developed capitalist countries in output per head of the population must be accomplished in practice. The Communist Party and all the Soviet people are fully convinced that this goal will be successfully achieved.

In order to accomplish in the shortest possible space of time the historic tasks confronting our country, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers instructed the State Planning Committee of the USSR to work out, on the basis of the decisions of the Twentieth Party Congress and subsequent decisions of the Party and government, a draft of the target figures for the country's economic development from 1959 to 1965 in line with the programme for the development of the Soviet Union's productive forces which the Communist Party has mapped out for the next fifteen years and which was presented at the Anniversary Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet on November 6, 1957.

A wide discussion of the theses of N. S. Khrushchov's report to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, "Target Figures for the Economic

Development of the USSR from 1959 to 1965", took place prior to the Congress. In the course of the country-wide discussion before the Congress over 968,000 meetings were held at industrial establishments and construction sites, at collective farms and state farms, in scientific and educational institutions, units of the Army and Navy and in governmental offices. These meetings were attended by more than 70 million people, with 4,672,000 comrades having made proposals, amendments and remarks at these meetings. The meetings of the working people, Party conferences and Congresses unanimously approved the theses of the target figures.

The target figures for the economic development of the USSR from 1959 to 1965, on instructions of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers, were elaborated by industrial establishments, economic councils, the State Planning Committees and the Council of Ministers of the Union Republics, ministries, departments, the Academy of Sciences, and other scientific institutions and the USSR State Planning Committee, with the active participation of Party, trade union and Young Communist League organisations, the broad masses of workers, collective farmers, engineers and technicians.

Hence, the target figures are the fruit of a great and many-sided effort by our Party, Government, planning and economic bodies, the fruit of tremendous creative endeavour by the broad masses of the working people. This is in keeping with the essence of socialist planning, which is a paramount principle of management of socialist economy and is the vital concern of all the people.

The experience of the history of building socialism in the USSR conclusively demonstrated the necessity of single and uniform state plans of a long-term character for the purpose of successfully transforming the economy on socialist lines.

In the present conditions, when the Soviet Union's economy has reached a new stage in its development, the Communist Party put forward at its 20th Congress the task of drawing up a long-term plan for a longer period. The main trends and aims of this plan were set out at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet dedicated to the 40th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In the USSR's economic development over the next fifteen years it is envisaged that the country's decisive industries will more than double or treble their output within this period. Furthermore, in comparison with 1957, output will increase roughly three and a

half times over as regards iron ore, four times over for oil and thirteen to fifteen times over for gas; the output of pig iron and steel will increase by 130 per cent and that of electricity will rise by 330 per cent; the production of cement will increase fourfold, and so on. In agriculture a further sharp rise in all branches is envisaged, in order to guarantee an abundance of products and the complete satisfaction of the vital needs of the Soviet people. The long-term plan for economic development over the next fifteen years is the economic programme for building communism in the USSR.

The target figures for economic development from 1959 to 1965 are an integral element of this long-term plan. A goodly part of the programme envisaged to cover the fifteen-year period will be carried out in the period from 1959 to 1965 inclusive.

The fundamental problem in the coming seven-year period is that of accelerating the economic advance towards communism, of gaining the greatest possible amount of time in the peaceful economic competition between socialism and capitalism.

Superiority in the rate of development has always been, and continues to be, the decisive advantage of the socialist economic system. In the coming seven years, the USSR's economy, and above all its basis, heavy industry, will continue, as in the past, to advance at a pace many times faster than that of the economic development of the capitalist countries, including the United States of America.

The seven-year plan is based on far-reaching qualitative changes in all branches of the advancing economy. This will guarantee, not only a higher rate of economic advance, but also a greater increase, in comparison with the most highly developed capitalist countries, in the actual volume of output in key branches of industry and agriculture. Thanks to the rapid development of the productive forces in the seven-year period, there will be carried out the task of considerably improving the living standards of the people and of creating in the country the prerequisites for that abundance of material benefits necessary "... for ensuring the *full* wellbeing and free *all-round* development of *all* the members of society."

In the next fifteen years the USSR will rise to first place in the world, not only for the over-all volume of production but also for per capita output, and the material and technical basis for communism will be established in our country. This will, at the same time, mean a great victory for the Soviet Union in peaceful economic competition with the most highly developed capitalist countries.

1. Some Results of Economic and Cultural Development in the USSR

As a result of the industrialisation of the country, of the collectivisation of agriculture, of the liquidation of the exploiting classes, and of the cultural revolution, socialism has triumphed in the Soviet Union and the gradual transition to communism is being successfully carried out.

The world's first socialist state was built in exceptionally grim conditions. International imperialism tried more than once, by force of arms, to prevent the building of socialism in the USSR. Of the forty-one years of Soviet government, the Soviet people have been able to devote only slightly more than half to peaceful pursuits, because some twenty years have been lost owing to wars and the subsequent periods spent in restoring a ravaged economy. The great vitality of the Soviet system has been manifested in a striking way in the fact that the Soviet people have built up a powerful and prosperous socialist economy, surmounting all the difficulties and obstacles in their path.

The Soviet Union now possesses a powerful industry, transport and highly mechanised socialist agriculture—all of them developed in an all-round way. The country's social wealth and its national income are growing year by year. Since the birth of Soviet government, the national income, the growth of which expresses the general advance of the economy and of the people's standard of living, has increased fifteen-fold on a per capita basis. The material and cultural standards of the working people of town and country-side are steadily rising.

The most important result—the outcome of the Soviet people's heroic struggle and labour—is that they have built up a new society, a society of socialism, and the new political system corresponding to it—the Soviet socialist state. With the establishment and development of socialist society and the Soviet state system, there have arisen new and hitherto unknown laws of social development and new standards in the relationships between human beings. The supreme goal of socialism, its mighty motive force, is the steady satisfaction of the rising requirements of the whole of society and the growth of the material well-being of the working people.

Socialist society has no place for such things as business competition, anarchy of production, unemployment and economic crisis. In socialist society other economic laws have come into being and

are operating. They are : the balanced and proportionate development of the national economy, and the uninterrupted and rapid growth of production, knowing no slumps or crises. This makes it possible to plan the economy, to determine the trend of its development, the continual increase of volumes of output and the rational distribution of productive forces, and to carry out wide-scale specialisation and co-operation along socialist lines.

Socialism has engendered not only new economic laws, but also new social relationships. On the basis of socialist public ownership there have arisen mutual assistance and co-operation in the common labour of the free and equal members of society, who are deeply interested in economic and cultural development and who realise that this depends entirely on the results of their labour.

In the conditions of socialism, of the Soviet state system, there have appeared and developed new social relationships, characteristic of genuine democracy. The unbreakable alliance between the working class and the peasantry—that bedrock foundation of the Soviet state—has become still firmer, and the fraternal friendship of the free and independent peoples of the Soviet Union has grown stronger.

In the years of Soviet power, the working people of the USSR have made good Russia's century-long lag in industry and have built up a mighty industry ensuring the economic and political independence of the Soviet state. Today, as regards industrial output, the USSR holds first place in Europe and second place in the world.

In 1958 we produced about 55 million tons (these are metric tons. One metric ton = 2,204.6 lb.) of steel and extracted 113 million tons of oil. This means that today more steel and more oil are being produced in a month than in the whole of 1913. The output of electricity in 1958 reached 233,000 million kilowatt-hours. We are now generating as much electricity every three days as tsarist Russia did in the space of a whole year. Today the USSR is second in the world for the volume of chemical output.

The successes achieved in the advancement of the engineering industry are particularly great. Whereas in 1913 the country produced turbines whose total capacity amounted to 6,000 kilowatts, in 1958 the total capacity of the turbines produced was some 6.6 million kilowatts. In 1913 the country produced only 1,500 metal-cutting machine-tools, but in 1958 it has turned out more than 138,000. At the present time industry in the USSR is producing 220,000 tractors

a year, more than 10,000 excavators, and more than half a million motor vehicles.

The whole of the USSR's heavy industry is developing at an accelerated pace: in 1958 output of the means of production was more than five times as great as in 1940.

The high rate of development in heavy industry and the growth of agricultural production have laid a firm foundation for bringing about the advance of all the branches of the light and food industries. In 1958 the output of consumer goods was nearly fourteen times greater than in 1913. This includes a more than forty-five-fold increase in articles intended for cultural and household purposes. Even though during the Great Patriotic War some branches of the light and food industries were thrown back many years as regards their production levels, 170 per cent more consumer goods are now being produced than in 1940.

Socialist industry has won great successes because its development is based on the latest scientific and technical achievements, on the increasing creative initiative and selfless endeavour of the factory workers, scientists, engineers and technicians.

A most important factor speeding up economic development was the reorganisation of the management of industry and construction. The short space of time in which the economic councils have been working has revealed the tremendous advantages of the new form of industrial management. The rate of growth of industrial output has increased; internal production reserves are being used to better advantage; the working class and the engineering and technical personnel are displaying more initiative and activity.

Great successes have been achieved in the further strengthening of the collective farm system and in the development of agricultural production since the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee held in September 1953. The major economic task of bringing into cultivation 36 million hectares of virgin and long-fallow land was carried out in a short space of time. In this way there was created a big granary in the East and also the conditions for the zonal specialisation of agricultural production in the country. The total area under crops in the Soviet Union has exceeded 195 million hectares.

In 1958, as compared with 1953, the output of meat (taking into account the increase in the herd) rose 40 per cent; the production of milk rose 60 per cent; eggs 50 per cent and wool 40 per cent, the last figure including a more than twofold increase in fine and semifine

wool. In the last 5 years, ending with 1958, the average annual rate of growth in the gross output of agriculture was over 8 per cent for the USSR as compared with less than 2 per cent for the United States.

The successes achieved in agricultural development are the result of the all-round organisational activity of the Party and the Government to strengthen the collective farm system and develop the state farms, and of the implementation of the major organisational, political and economic measures taken, especially in order to increase the material incentives for the collective farm peasantry and all the workers in the countryside to bring about the growth of commonly-owned production.

In the period from 1954 to 1958 inclusive, agriculture received 664,000 tractors (or more than one million in terms of 15 h.p. units), 361,000 grain combine harvesters, 571,000 lorries and much other machinery. Agriculture now employs some 500,000 specialists with a higher or specialised secondary education.

The collective farms have become big, economically sturdy establishments. For products sold to the state and the co-operative societies, the collective farms and their members received over 100,000 million roubles more in cash in 1958 than in 1952.

Major measures in the development of socialist agriculture have been : the reorganisation of the machine and tractor stations, the change in the practical production and technical servicing of the collective farms, and the introduction of a new system of procurement and new procurement prices for agricultural products.

In the years of Soviet government large-scale construction has been carried out in all spheres of the economy and culture. Between 1946 and 1958 alone, some 12,000 big state industrial enterprises and a large number of medium and small enterprises have been built and put into operation.

Housing construction has assumed particularly great proportions. In the last five years alone, 223 million square metres of new housing have been erected in cities, towns and factory housing estates. This is far in excess of the total amount of urban housing in tsarist Russia in 1913. In the last five years the collective farmers and members of the rural intelligentsia have built more than 3 million houses in rural localities.

The cultural and general educational standards of the population are steadily rising. More than 50 million people are now engaged

in some form of study. At the present time the USSR has 766 higher educational establishments and 3,344 specialised secondary schools and other specialised secondary educational institutions, with a total of more than 4 million students. The number of specialists, with a higher or secondary specialised education, employed in economy is about 7.5 million. The higher educational establishments in the USSR now graduate nearly three times as many technical engineers as similar establishments in the United States.

An extensive network of scientific establishments with the most up-to-date equipment has been set up in the USSR. At the close of 1958 there were more than 280,000 scientific workers, that is twenty-eight times more than before the Revolution.

The close pooling, in production, of the efforts of scientists, engineers and designers to use atomic energy has made possible a general rise in scientific levels and has brought the USSR to the fore in this leading field of natural science and technique. A powerful atomic industry has been built up in the USSR.

Soviet scientists are making successful headway in the peaceful use of thermo-nuclear energy. The serial production of intercontinental ballistic rockets has been organised. The launching of the first Soviet artificial Earth satellite has opened up a new era in human history, that of the conquest of outer space. The second and third Earth satellites and a space rocket which became the first artificial planet of the solar system have been launched, and preparations are being made for travel to celestial bodies.

The material well-being of the Soviet people is steadily improving. Real wages and salaries—taking into consideration pensions, grants, free tuition and free health services—in comparison with 1940 almost doubled in 1958, while the real incomes of the peasants more than doubled, for each person employed.

In accordance with the decisions of the Twentieth Party Congress, there have been carried out such significant measures as the raising of wages and salaries of lower-paid factory and office workers, the reduction of the working day on Saturdays and the eves of holidays, the transfer of workers in several branches of heavy industry to a shorter working day, as well as several measures to improve the system of grants to working people under the social insurance scheme. Maternity leave has been extended and a new law on state pensions has been passed considerably improving pensions for factory and office workers.

Every year the Soviet state earmarks tremendous sums for social insurance payments, for grants, pensions, scholarships for students, for free tuition and health services, for paid holidays, and so on. In 1958 alone total appropriations for these purposes topped 215,000 million roubles, against the 1953 figure of 134,500 million roubles.

In 1958 the people received, from the State, pensions totalling the sum of 64,000 million roubles, which is nearly two and a half times as much as in 1953.

As a result of the consistent carrying out of a Leninist national policy and of fraternal mutual assistance, the former economically and culturally backward national Republics have built up a powerful modern industry, a large-scale, mechanised system of farming and a large network of educational establishments and scientific and cultural institutions, and have produced a vast army of skilled personnel. In Soviet times the output of large-scale industry has increased fifty times over in the Central Asian Republics and Kazakhstan, thirty times in the Transcaucasian Republics, and nine and a half times in the Baltic Republics (the last figure is in comparison with 1940).

In recent years the Party and the Government have taken steps to grant the Union Republics considerably wider powers to develop their economy and culture. This is making it possible to employ our country's natural resources and manpower more efficiently and to develop the economy and culture of each Republic more rapidly.

The Soviet Union has surpassed Britain, West Germany and France in the actual volume of production of pig iron, steel, coal, electricity, cement, commercial timber, sawn timber, cotton fabrics and certain other industrial items. We have considerably shortened the gap between our country and the United States in the output of iron and steel, iron ore, several types of machines, instruments and cotton fabrics. In several important industrial and agricultural items, such as coal, woollen fabrics, timber and sawn timber, butter, wheat, sugar beet and potatoes, the USSR has surpassed the level of the United States. In the last 8 years the USSR has overtaken the United States in the actual annual increment of many items, notably, steel, pig iron, iron ore, oil, coal, cement, sulphuric acid, cotton and woollen fabrics and leather footwear.

The Soviet Union, which has blazed the trail into socialism for mankind, has now reached such a level of development of its productive forces that it can now turn to the solution of new great tasks in building communism.

2. Basic Tasks in the Development of the National Economy of the USSR for 1959-1965

The chief task of the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, 1959-65, is a further mighty upsurge of all branches of the economy on the basis of the priority expansion of heavy industry, and a substantial improvement of the country's economic potential so as to ensure a continuous rise in people's living standards.

By completing this plan, a decisive step will be taken towards the creation of the material-technical base of communism and the accomplishment of the main economic task of the USSR : to overtake and surpass, in the shortest historical time, the most highly developed capitalist countries in output per head of population.

The Communist Party regards it as a major task to ensure, in this seven-year period, a further substantial increase in the real incomes of the population in town and country, and a considerable rise in the wages of lower—and medium-paid groups of factory and office workers. The target figures for 1959-65 envisage a large expansion in the production and consumption of food-stuffs and manufactured goods. Housing construction will take place on a large scale.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU regards as prime tasks of the seven-year plan :

A high rate and the necessary proportions in the development of the national economy.

A substantial increase in the output of ferrous and non-ferrous metals to satisfy more fully the growing needs of the national economy.

A more rapid development of the chemical industry and especially of the production of artificial and synthetic fibres, plastics and other synthetic materials. The chemical industry will become a major source of raw materials for the production of consumer goods.

A change in the pattern of fuel production by priority development of the extraction and production of the most economical fuels, namely, oil and gas.

A rapid development of electrification of all branches of the national economy by building, chiefly, large-scale thermal electric power plants.

Further development of machine building, particularly heavy

machinery, the production of electric machines and apparatus, instruments and automation devices, as an important condition for the further rise of labour productivity.

The technical reconstruction of the railways on the basis of electrification and wide use of diesel locomotives.

A further advance of all branches of agriculture, ensuring the satisfaction of the country's constantly rising needs for foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials.

A rapid development of housing construction so as to accomplish successfully the task set by the Party and the Government to eliminate the shortage of housing for working people.

An important task of the forthcoming seven-year period is that of intensive exploiting the rich natural resources of our country, improving the distribution of the productive forces on its territory, bringing industry still closer to the sources of raw materials and fuel. Special attention should be devoted to the further development of the natural resources of the eastern parts of the USSR.

The forthcoming seven-year period will be marked by technological progress in all branches of the national economy. This is to be achieved primarily by the development of the Soviet engineering industry, particularly the machine-tool manufacturing, instrument-making, radio-electronic and electrical engineering industries; the production of new and more efficient types of equipment for the metallurgical, chemical, oil and gas industries; the development of the production of polymer materials; still wider use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and so on.

The accomplishment of the tasks posed by the Party and the Government for the next seven years will be of immense political and economic significance for the further strengthening of our country's might.

Development of Socialist Industry

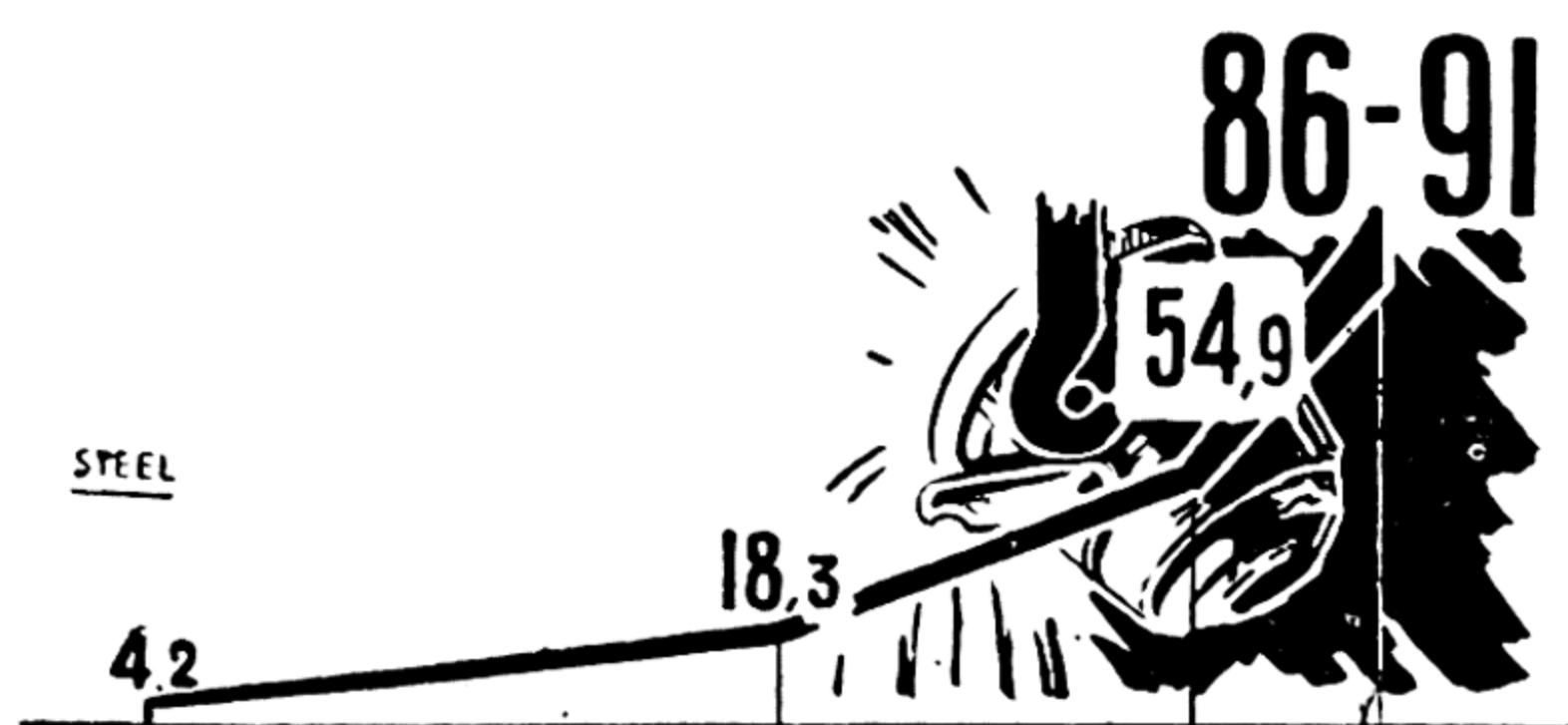
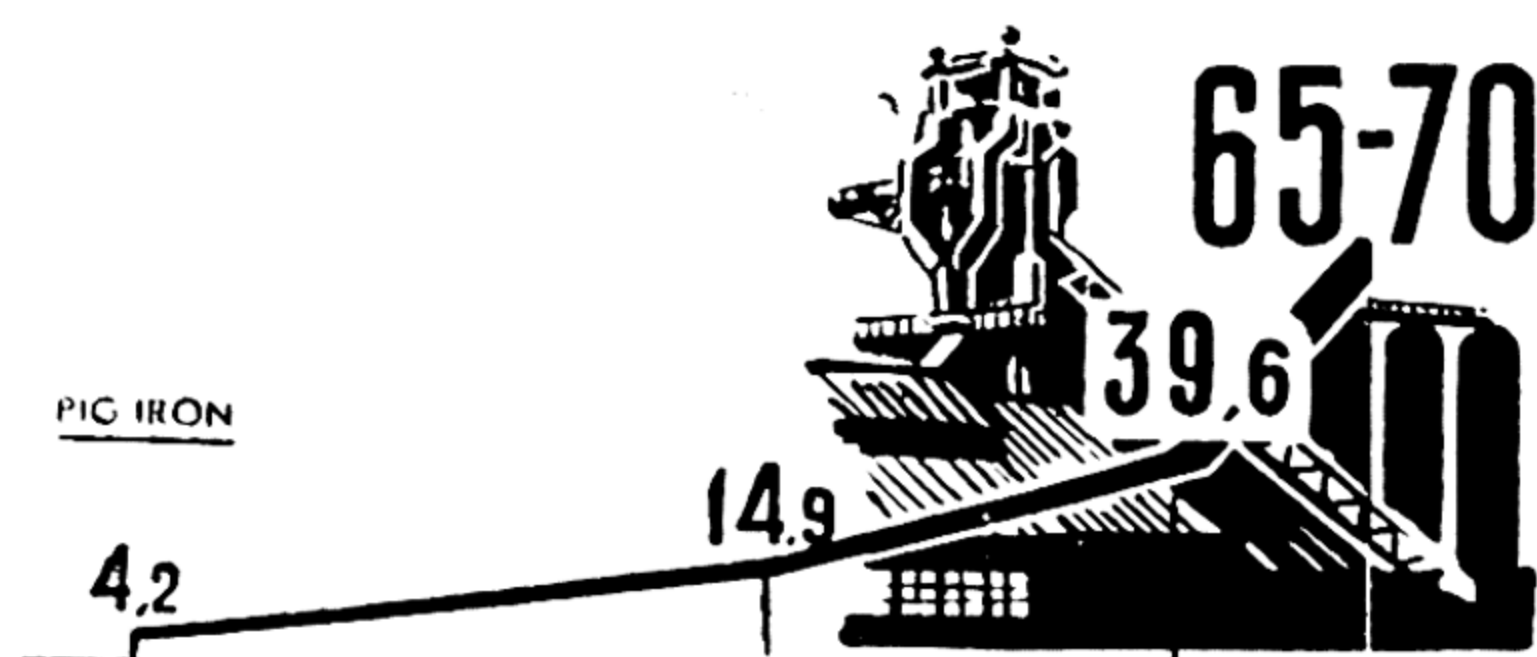
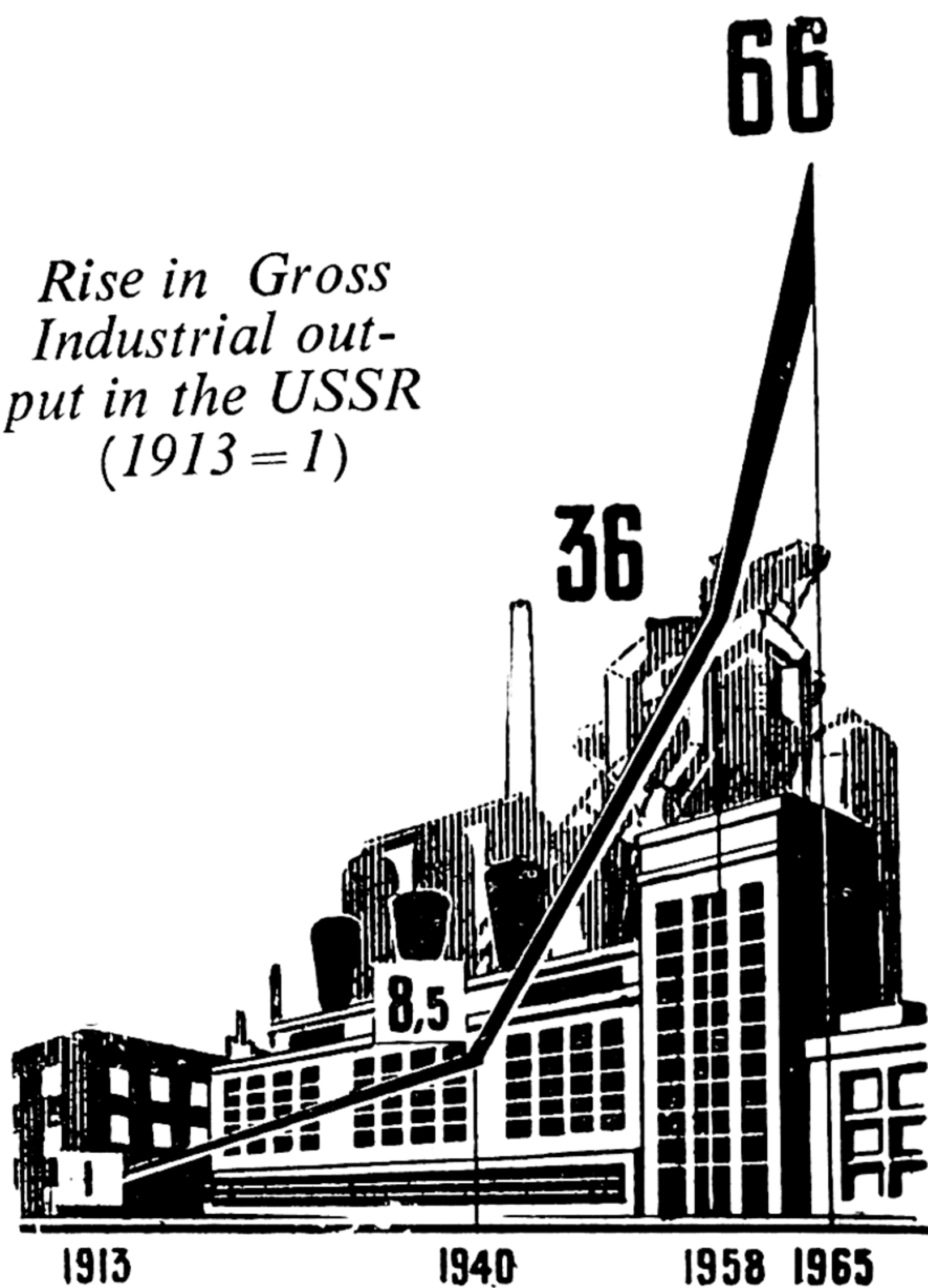
The Communist Party of the Soviet Union attaches major significance to the development of industry, particularly heavy industry, which is the bedrock foundation of our socialist economy, of the country's might, a decisive factor for developing the productive forces and raising the productivity of labour in all branches of the national economy.

Gross industrial output in 1965 is to increase, as compared

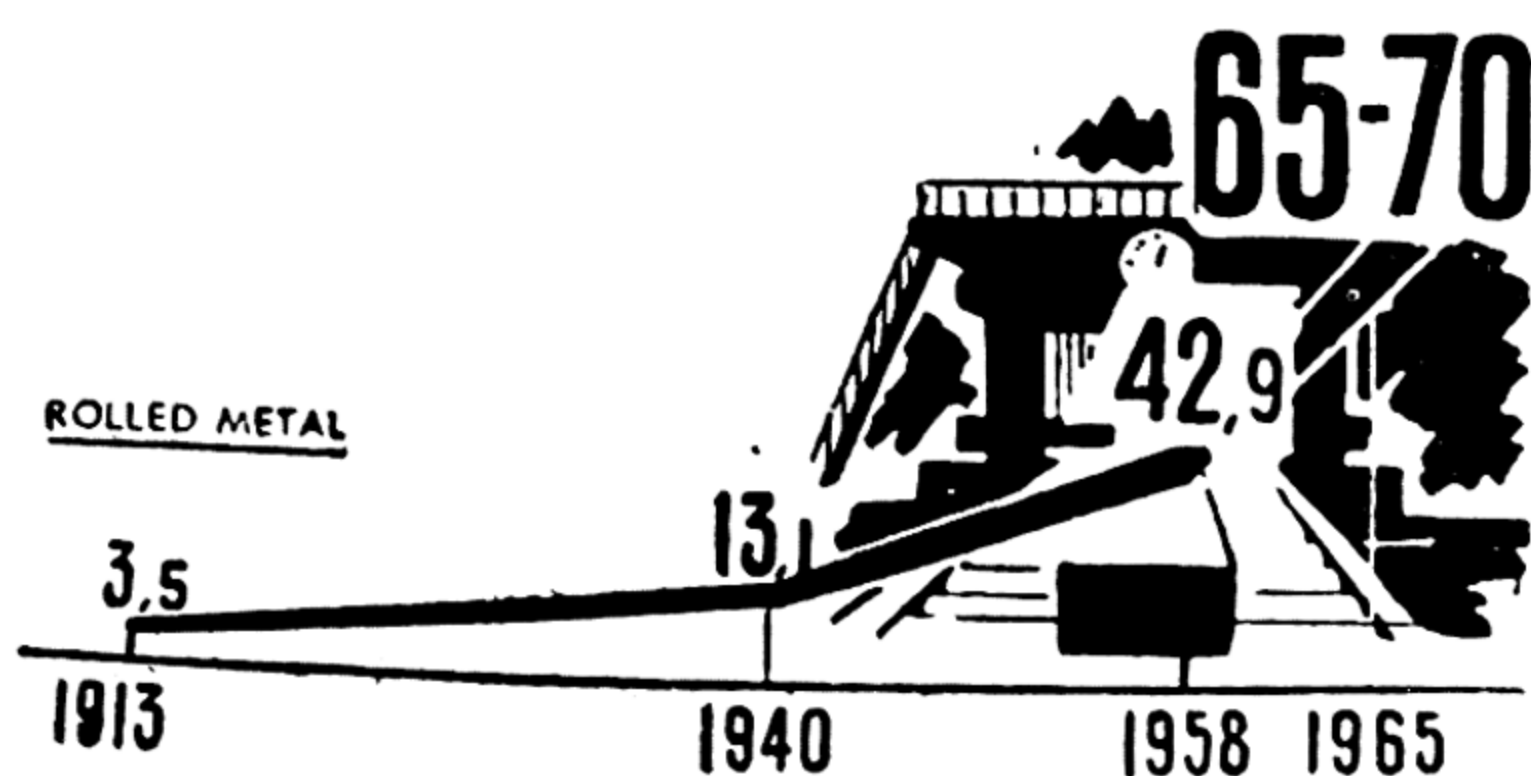
with 1958, by approximately 80 per cent, including production of the means of production—by 85 to 88 per cent, and production of consumer goods—by 62 to 65 per cent. The average annual increase of gross output in 1959-65 for industry as a whole will approximate to 8.6 per cent. The average annual increase of industrial output in the forthcoming seven-year period will amount to about 135,000 million roubles, as against 90,000 million roubles in the preceding seven-year period.

The development of

*Rise in Gross Industrial output in the USSR
(1913 = 1)*



*Output of Ferrous and non-Ferrous metals in the USSR
(in million tons)*



the major branches of industry is to be determined as follows :

A. Heavy Industry

In 1965, 65-70 million tons of pig iron, or 64-77 per cent more than in 1958; steel, 86-91 million tons, or 57-66 per cent more; rolled metal, 65-70 million tons, or 53-63 per cent more; commodity iron ore—150-160 million tons (230-245 million tons of crude ore) shall be produced.

Compared with 1958, an 180 to 200 per cent increase in the output of aluminium, 90 per cent increase in the output of refined copper, and a substantial increase in the output of nickel, magnesium, titanium, germanium, silicon is envisaged. The output of other non-ferrous and, especially, rare metals will likewise increase.

The discovery of diamond fields has created a dependable raw material base for the organisation in the USSR of a large-scale diamond extraction industry. The output of Soviet diamonds will increase approximately fifteen to sixteen times in 1965, as compared with 1958.

Over-all output of chemicals shall increase nearly three-fold. The production of synthetic materials is to be widely developed, the output of artificial fibres will increase by 300 per cent, including the most valuable synthetic fibres 12 to 13 times and plastics and synthetic resins by more than 600 per cent. Large-scale production of new types of synthetic materials will make it possible to expand sharply the output of high-quality and cheap consumer goods, as well as to raise the technical level and make more efficient all branches of

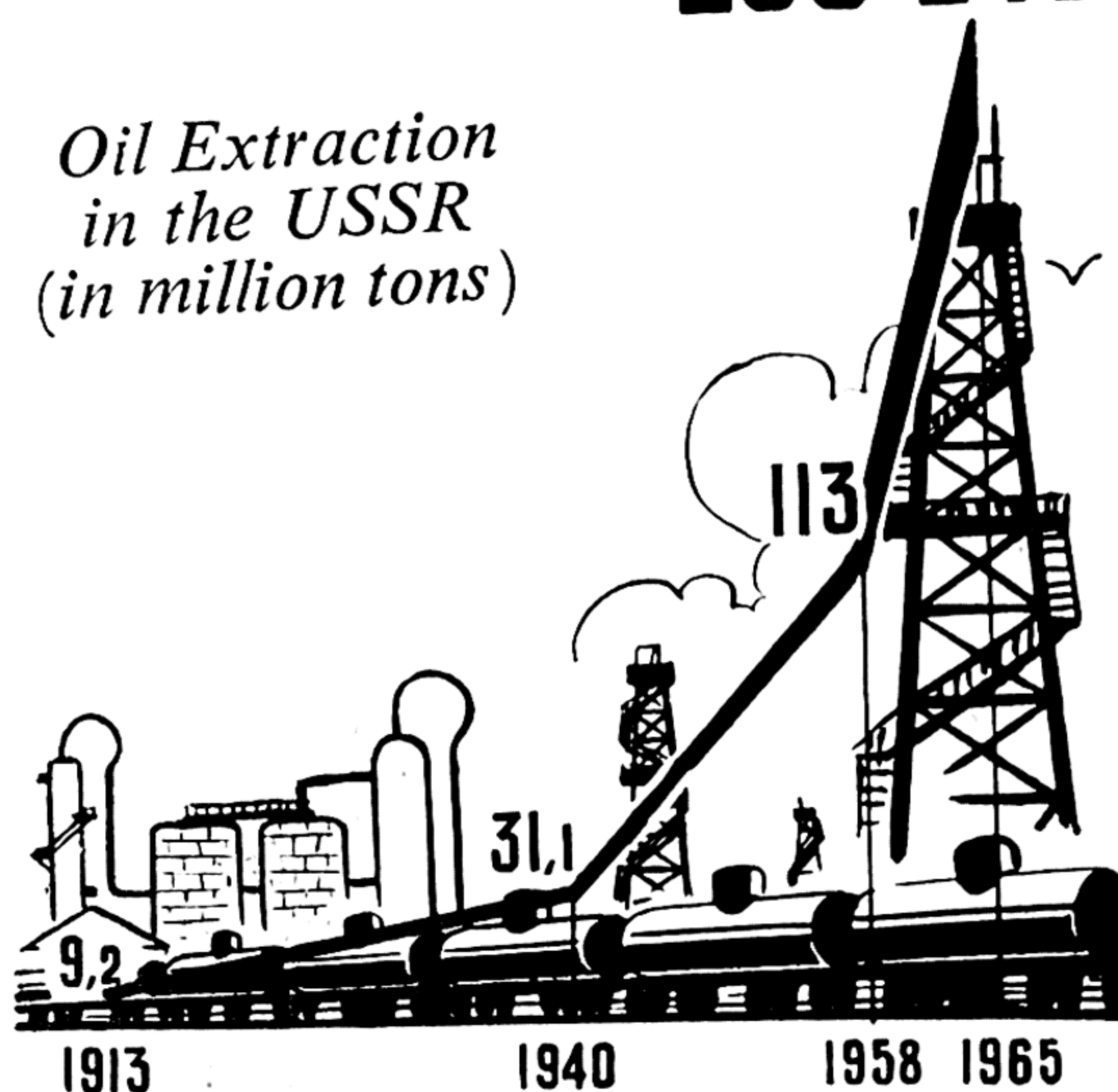
Development of Chemical Industry in the USSR.



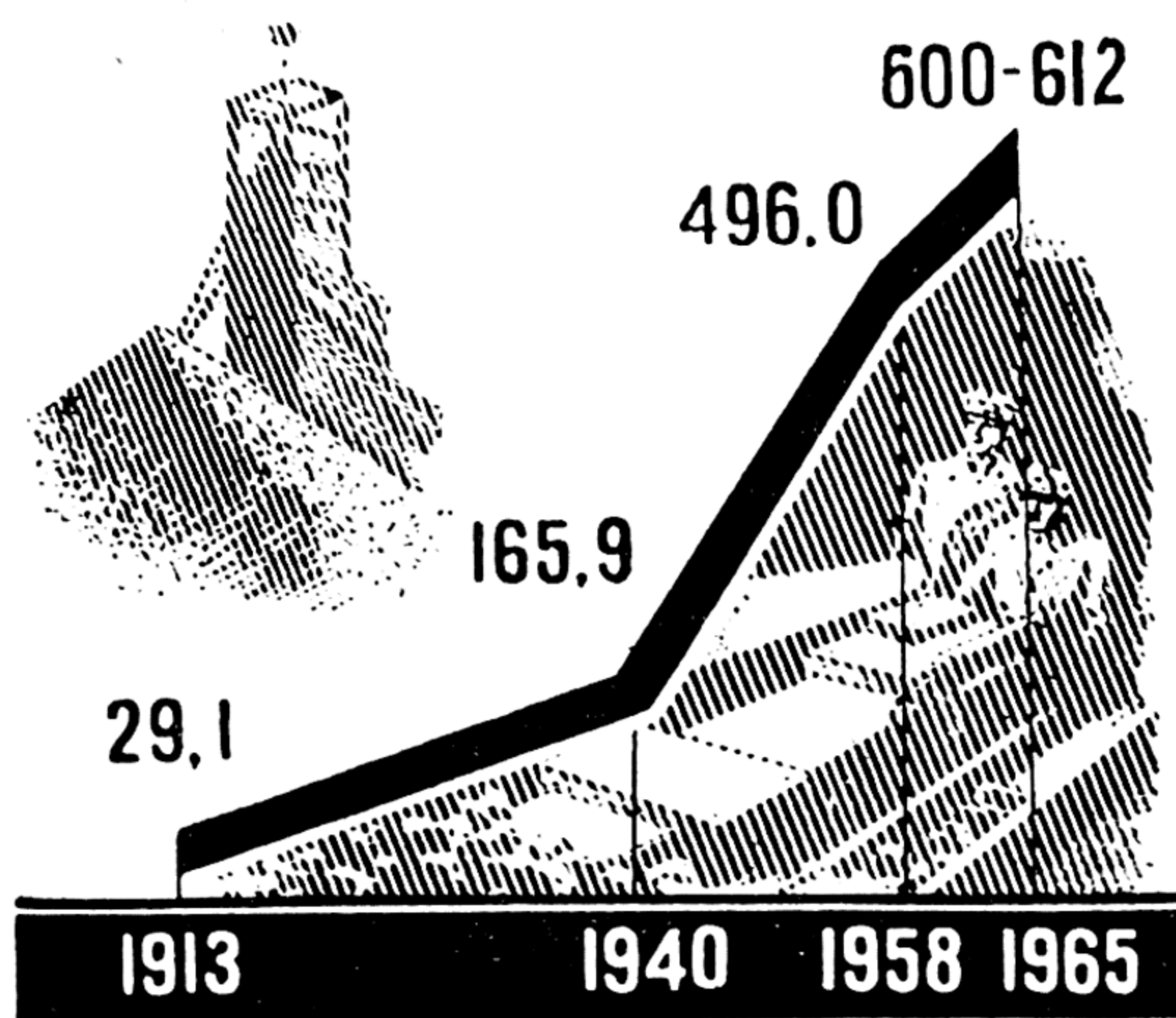
the national economy. The seven-year period should see the construction or the completion of more than 140 new large-scale chemical enterprises and renovations of more than 230 enterprises.

For a further improvement in the structure of the country's fuel pattern, priority development of oil and gas industries shall be ensured. It is planned to bring up the extraction of oil in 1965 to 230-240 million tons, a more than two-fold increase over 1958, the extraction and production of gas in 1965 to 150,000

*Oil Extraction
in the USSR
(in million tons)*



Coal Extraction (in million tons)

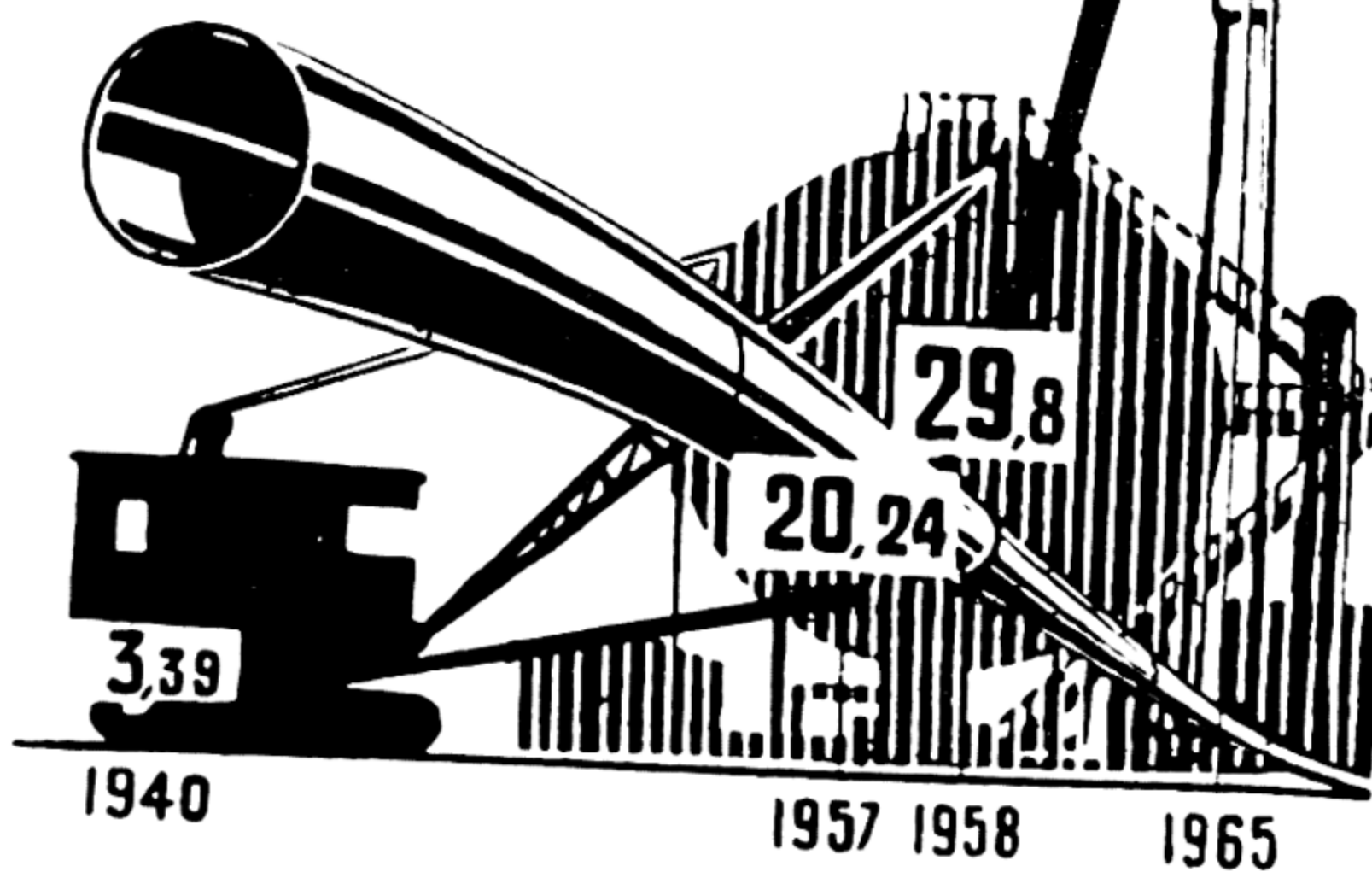


million cubic metres, as against 30,000 million cubic metres in 1958. In the coal industry production should be brought up in 1965 to 600-612 million tons.

The seven-year period will be a decisive stage in implementing Lenin's idea concerning the all-round electrification of the country. In 1965 electric power output in the country shall rise to 500,000-520,000 million kw. hours, i.e. 110

to 120 per cent, and the fixed capacity of electric power plants shall increase more than 100 per cent. Besides putting into operation large thermal electric power plants, it is envisaged to complete the construction of the Stalingrad, Bratsk, Kremenchug, and a number of other hydro-electric stations, to put into operation a number of

*Gas Extraction in the
USSR
(Thousand million Cu.
metres)*



rol of production, with the use of electronic devices, represents the most outstanding feature of contemporary technical progress and must become the main trend in the designing of new machines.

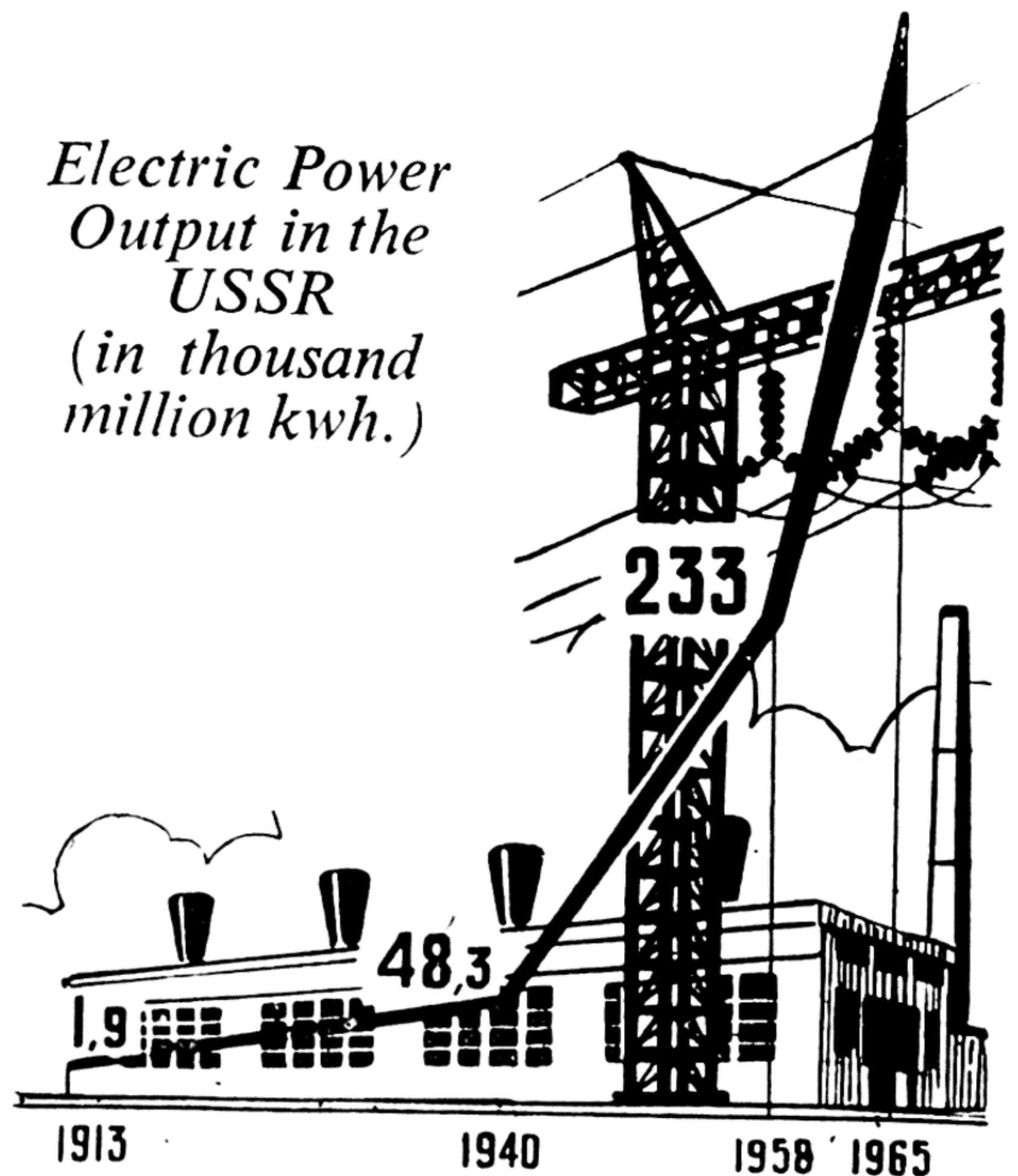
It is planned to manufacture the latest equipment for all branches of the economy, to design and manufacture machines on the basis of utilising the latest achievements and discoveries in science and technology, particularly radio-electronics, super-conductivity, super sound, radioisotopes, semi-conductors,

atomic electric power stations with various types of reactors.

The high rate of development of the engineering industry, as is envisaged by the seven year plan, shall ensure the supply of new equipment to industrial establishments and radical improvement in the technology of production, which will be a decisive factor for the growth of labour productivity, will ease working conditions and enable a further reduction in the working day. Transition to integrated mechanisation and automatic control

500-520

*Electric Power
Output in the
USSR
(in thousand
million kwh.)*



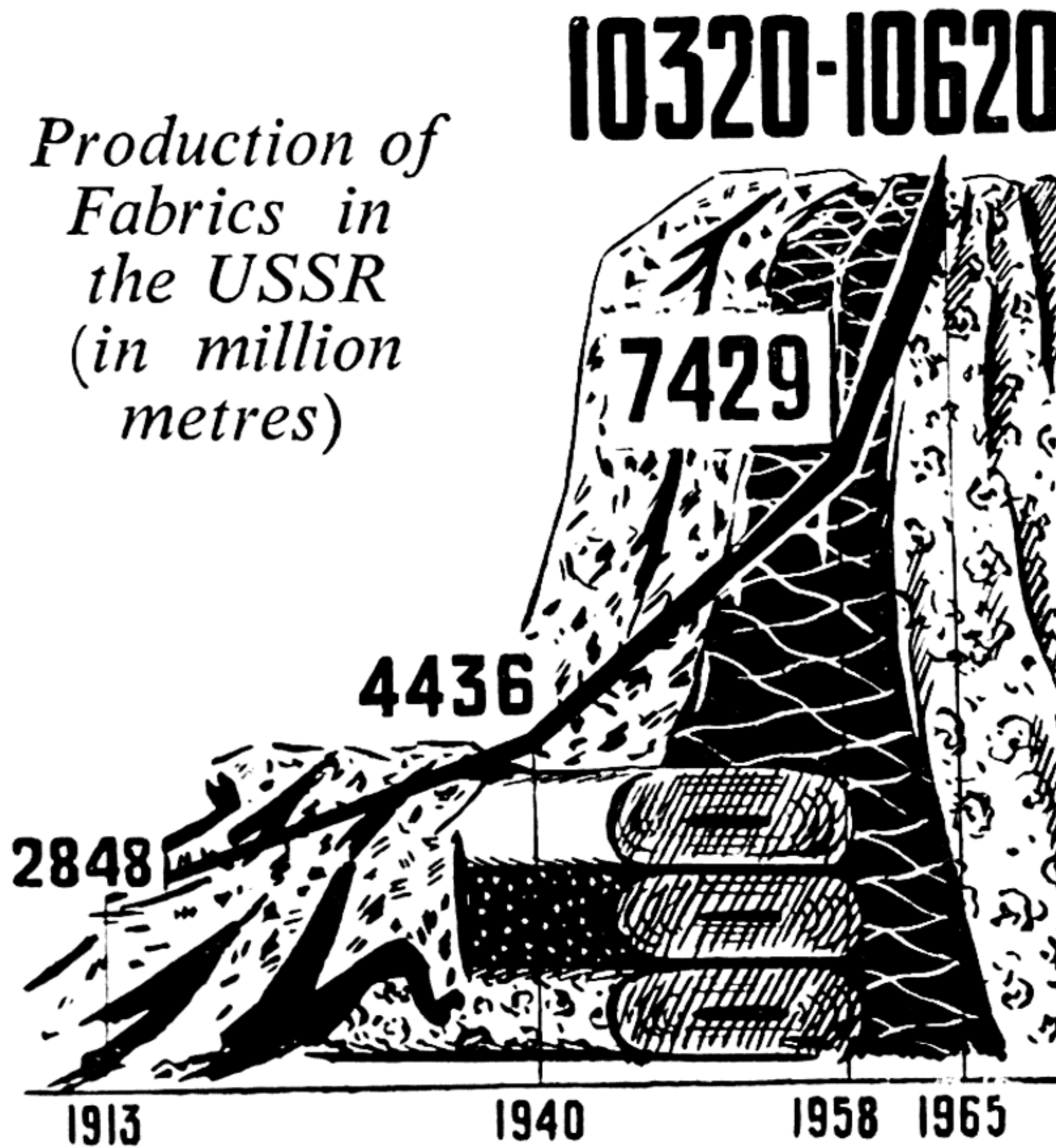
nuclear energy, and so on. The output of the engineering and metal-working industries will nearly double in seven years.

Production of major types of machines and instruments shall be as follows :

	1965	Increase compared with 1958 Percentage
Metal cutting machine-tools including special, specialised and aggregate machine-tools	190-200 thousands 38 thousands	40-50 100
Forging and pressing machines	36.2 thousands	50 approx.
Automatic and semi-automatic machine lines	complete sets 280-300	210-230
Precision instruments	million roubles 18,500-19,200	150-160
including computers and mathema- tical machines	million roubles 2,000 2,100	350-370
Turbines	million kw. 18.7-20.4	180-210
Generators for turbines	million kw. 17.5-18.4	240-250
Electric motors of alternating current	million kw. 32-34	120-130
Rolling mill equipment	thousand tons 200-220	130-160
Chemical equipment	million roubles 3,500-3,700	220-240
Technological equipment for the textile industry	million roubles 2,500	120
Technological equipment for the food and flour milling industries	million roubles 3,800-4,100	110-130
Motor vehicles	thousands 750-856	50-70
Trunk-line, electric and diesel loco- motives	units 2,550-2,700	140-160
Technological equipment for the cement industry	thousand tons 180-220	150-210
Technological equipment for foun- dry production	million roubles 360-410	130-160

A substantial growth in the output of the timber, paper and wood-working industry is envisaged. The production of paper and cardboard, prefabricated houses, furniture, etc., will increase considerably.

*Production of
Fabrics in
the USSR
(in million
metres)*



7,700-8,000 million metres, woollens—500 million metres, linen fabrics—635 million metres, silk fabrics — 1,485 million metres, leather footwear—515 million pairs, etc.

In 1959-1965 it is planned to build approximately 156 new, large light-industry establishments and to complete the construction of 114 enterprises, which were started prior to 1959. Together with the building of new enterprises, a substantial number of existing factories will be reconstructed.

Gross output of the food industry is to increase by 70 per cent in the seven-year period, About 250

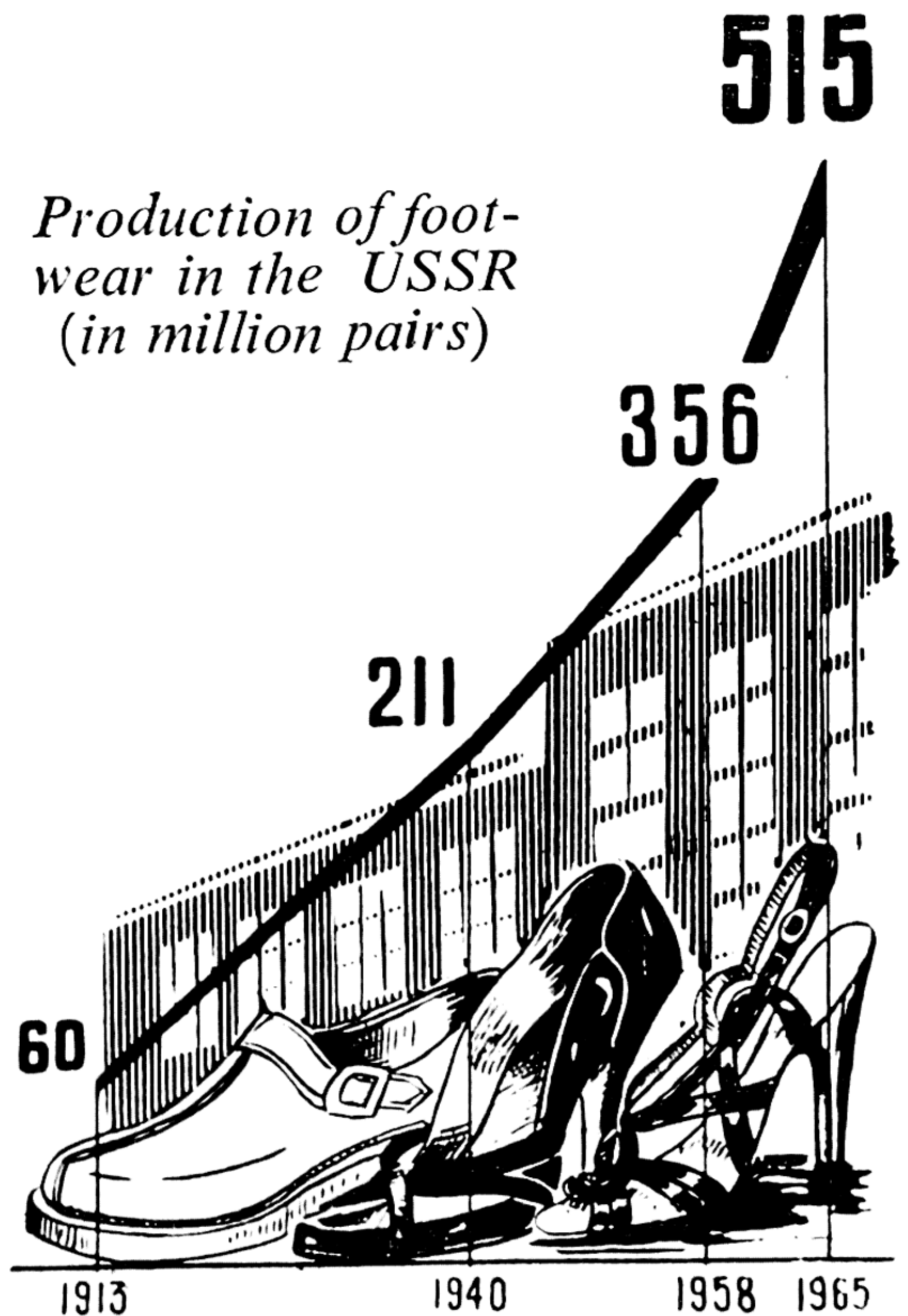
B. Production of Consumer Goods

The light and food industries are growing continuously and the production of consumer goods is expanding in our country on the basis of the high level of development reached in heavy industry and agriculture.

The gross output of light industry will increase in seven years approximately by 50 per cent.

Production of the cottons in 1965 will reach

*Production of footwear in the USSR
(in million pairs)*



new meat processing enterprises, over 1,000 milk processing factories, over 200 canneries and other factories will be put into operation. The capacities of sugar refineries will be increased by more than twice over.

The output of house-hold goods and also machines and appliances which lighten women's work in the home shall be doubled, reaching 88,000 million roubles in 1965. There will be a substantial increase in the output of furniture, sewing machines, refrigerators, washing-machines, dish-washers, wireless sets, radiograms and television sets, clocks and watches, bicycles, motorcycles and motor-scooters, cameras, and electric household appliances.

C. Integrated Mechanisation and Automation of Production

Specialisation and Co-ordination in Industry

Integrated mechanisation and the automation of production processes constitute the chief and decisive method for ensuring further technical progress in economy and, on this basis, a new increase in labour productivity, the lowering of costs and an improvement in the quality of output.

Apart from carrying out the over-all programme of automation in all fields of industry, it is planned to set up more than fifty experimental model enterprises where the latest models of integrated automation will be put into effect.

Large undertakings in specialisation and co-ordination in industry are envisaged. These include :

the further integrated development of the economic areas through the most rational use of natural resources, bearing in mind the need to specialise and improve co-ordination and to eliminate wasteful methods of transportation ;

the far better use of the productive capacity at existing enterprises ;

the carrying out of specialisation not only in industry but also in other spheres of economy—in transport, building, repair and other jobs .

Productivity of labour in industry, which is the decisive factor to increase output and raise the living standards of the working people, will considerably increase on the basis of measures to be carried out in the next seven years in the integrated mechanisation and automation of production processes and of the development of specialisation and

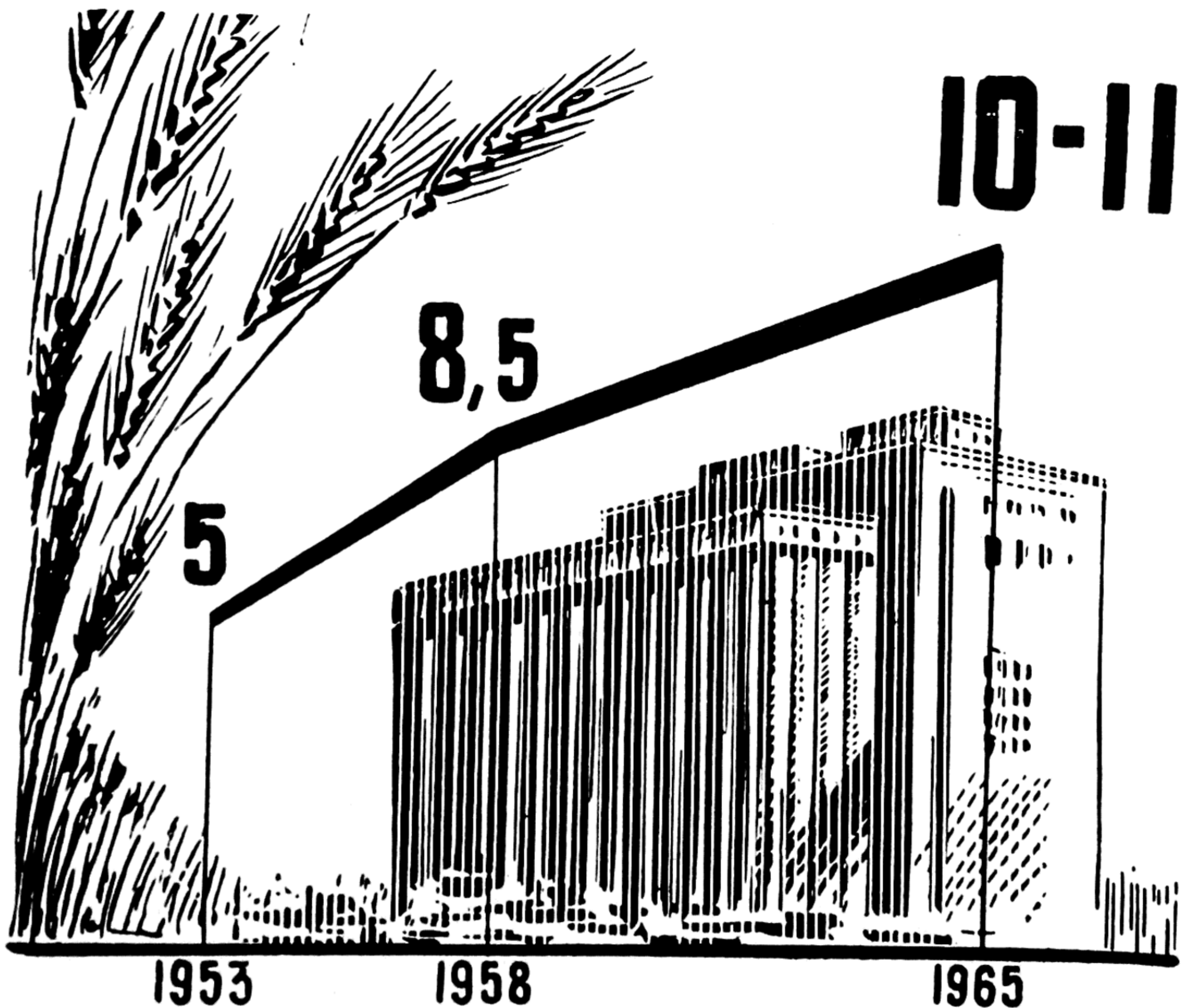
co-ordination in industry. Productivity of labour, per employee, in industry will increase by from 45 to 50 per cent over 1959-65, while, taking into account the reduction of working hours, the output per hour will increase still more.

Alongside the planned volume of gross output and the growth of labour productivity, it is envisaged that over 1959-1965 production costs will be reduced, in comparable prices, by no less than 11.5 per cent.

Development of Socialist Agriculture

The task, in the coming seven years, is to make agricultural production grow to an extent where it will make possible the satis-

Gross Grain Harvest
(in thousand million poods. 1 pood = 16.38 kg.)



faction of the demands for staple foods and a big increase in the resources of agricultural raw materials, in order to provide the population with a wide range of high quality foodstuffs in abundance and to meet all the other requirements of the state for agricultural products.

The targets for 1959-1965 envisage :

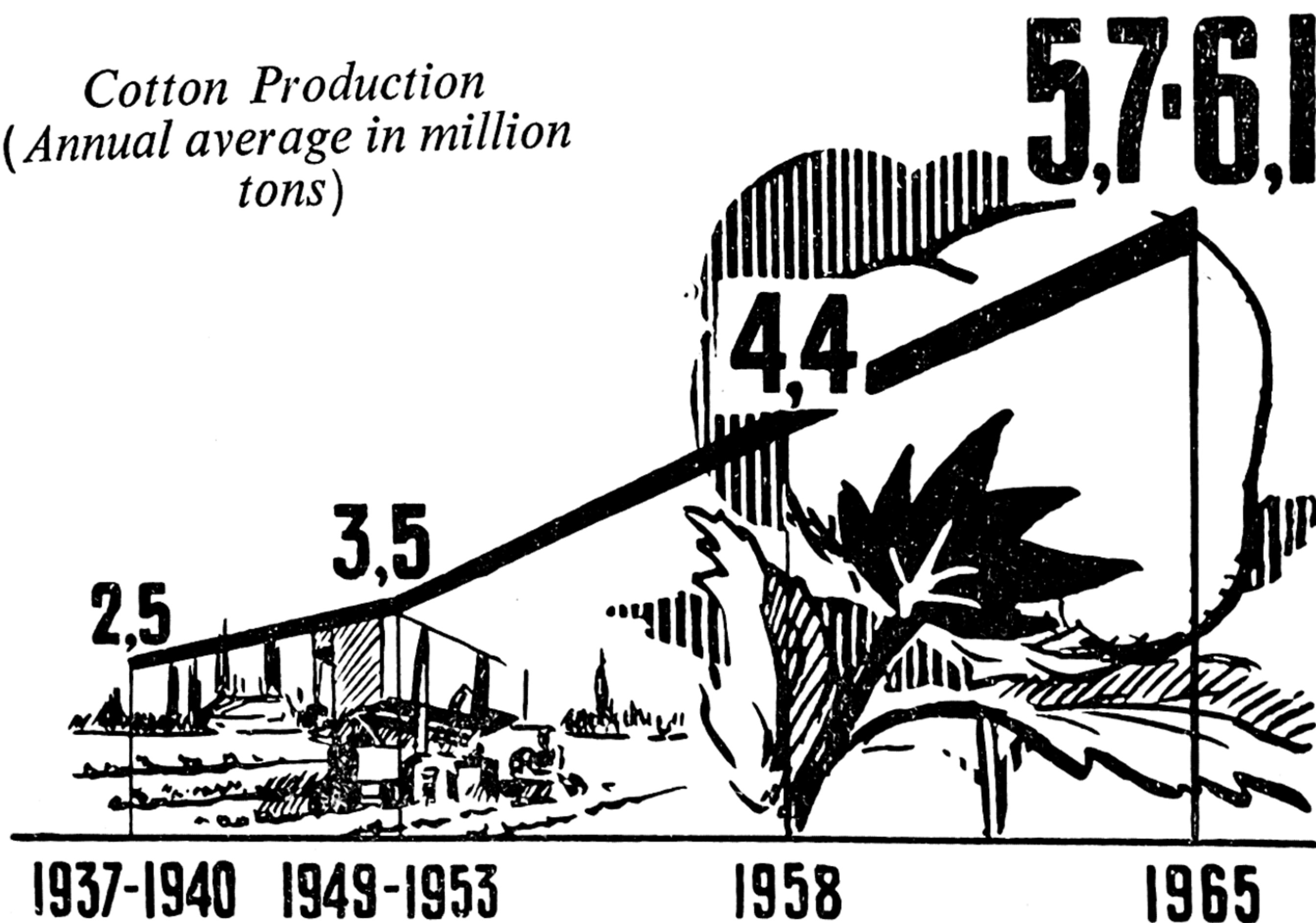
a further expansion of grain production, so as to ensure by the end of the seven-year period a grain harvest of 10,000 to 11,000 million poods (164-180 million tons) a year ;

an increase in the production of the main industrial crops in 1965 as follows : raw cotton, to 5,700,000 to 6,100,000 tons, or 30 to 40 per cent more than in 1958 ; sugar beet, to 76 to 84 million tons, or 40 to 55 per cent more ; oil-bearing seeds, to approximately 5,500,000 tons, or 10 per cent more ; flax fibre, to 580,000 tons, or 31 per cent more than in 1958 ;

an increase in 1965 of the gross potato crop to approximately 147 million tons, as against 86 million tons in 1958;

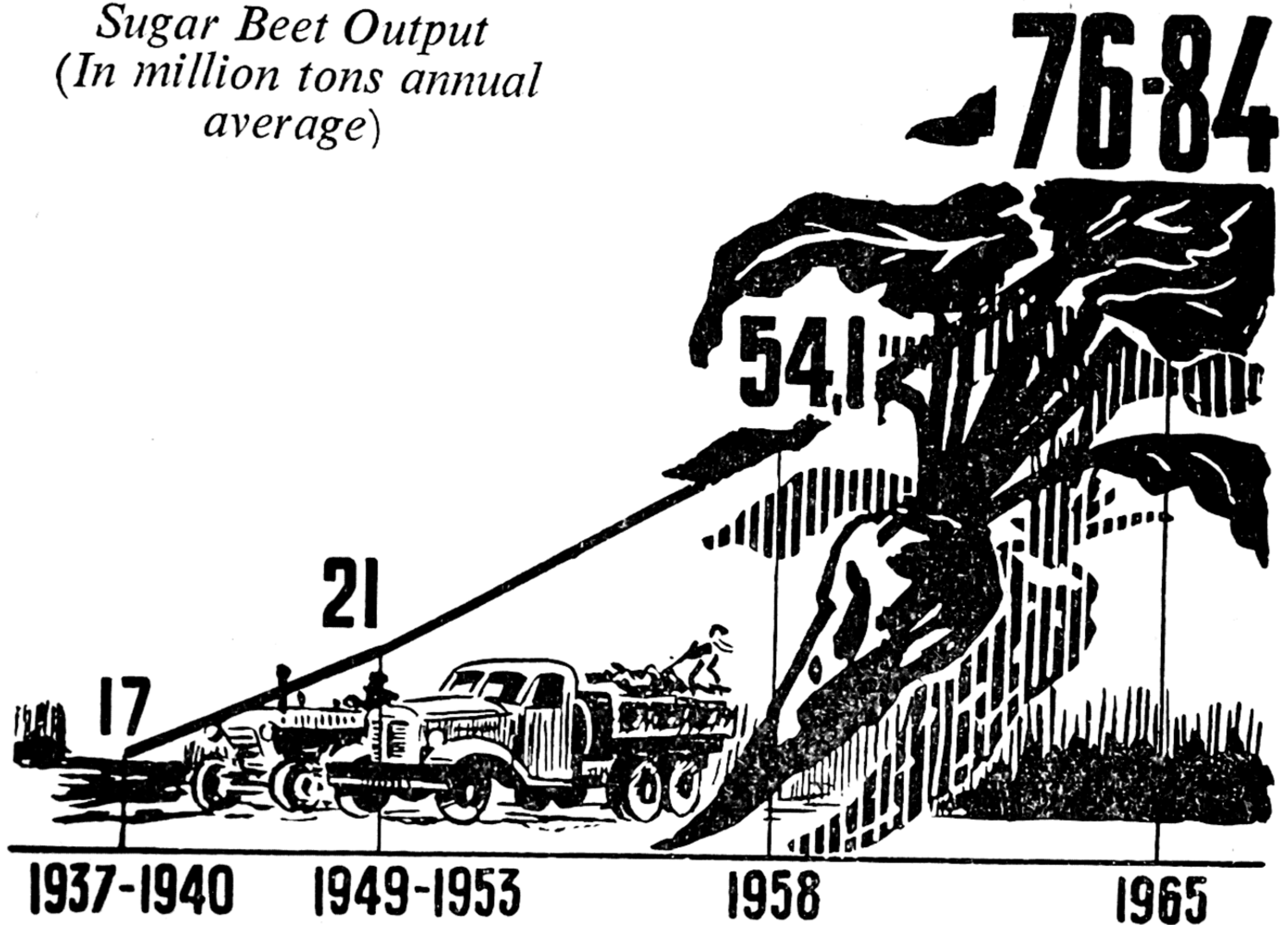
increased output of vegetables to satisfy fully the needs of the population ;

Cotton Production
(Annual average in million tons)



an increase in the production of fruit and berries, during the seven years, by no less than 100 per cent ; grapes by no less than 300 per cent ;

*Sugar Beet Output
(In million tons annual
average)*



an increase in the output of the chief animal products in 1965, as compared with 1958 : meat (slaughter weight), to at least 16 million tons, or double ; milk, to 100—105 million tons, or a 70 to 80 per cent increase ; wool, to approximately 548,000 tons, or 70 per cent more ; and eggs to 37,000 million, or 60 per cent more.

Gross farm output as a whole will be up by 70 per cent in 1965, as compared with 1958 .

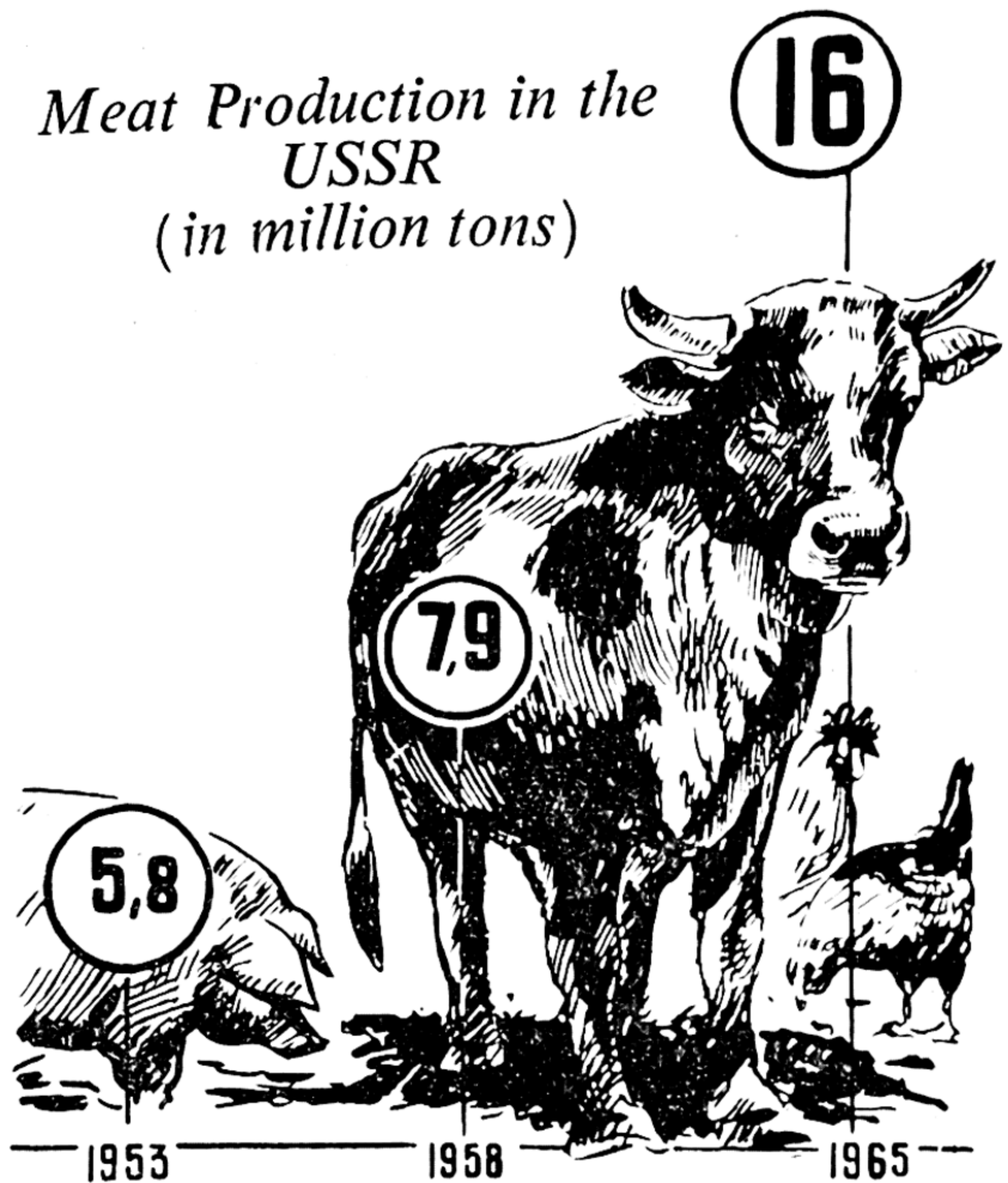
The utmost expansion of the output of grain as the basis of all agricultural production will be the chief line in the development of crop production for the forthcoming period, too.

High stable yields of all agricultural crops must be obtained and gross harvests must be raised to the planned levels by using a scientifically substantiated farming system, applicable to the conditions of the

given economic zones of the country and of each farm, by the further specialisation and improvement in the distribution of agricultural production, and the wide application of the achievements of science and advanced experience.

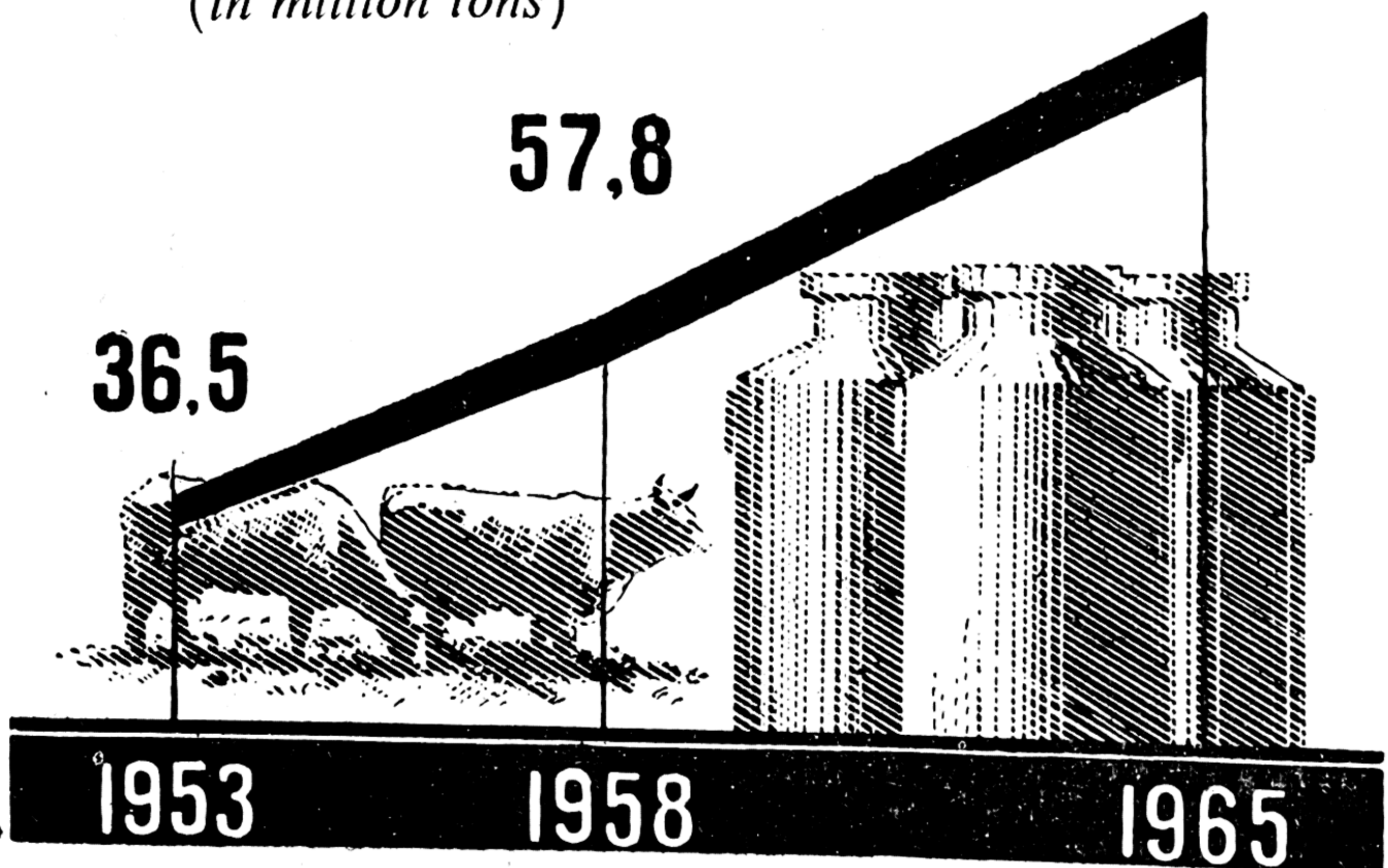
In animal husbandry the chief task in the forthcoming seven years is to increase the output of meat, milk, eggs and wool. While the average annual increase in meat production in 1952-58

Meat Production in the USSR
(in million tons)

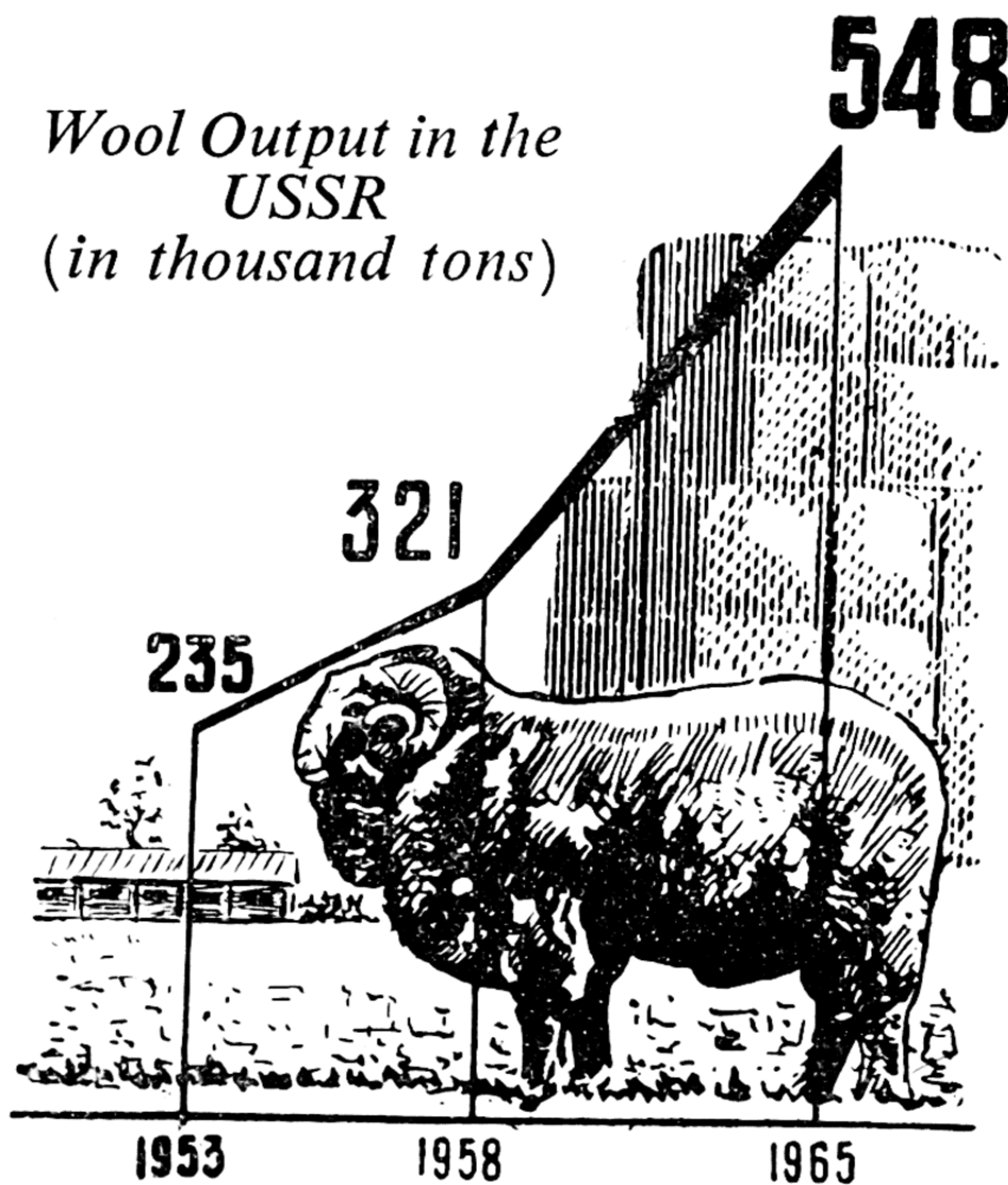


Milk Output in the USSR
(in million tons)

100-105



*Wool Output in the
USSR
(in thousand tons)*



amounted to approximately 500,000 tons (slaughter weight), in 1959-65 it must exceed 1,100,000 tons; milk, respectively, 3,100,000 tons and 5,900,000 to 6,600,000 tons; wool, 18,000 tons and 33,000 tons. Milk yields must rise to no less than 2,600 kilograms per cow on the collective farms.

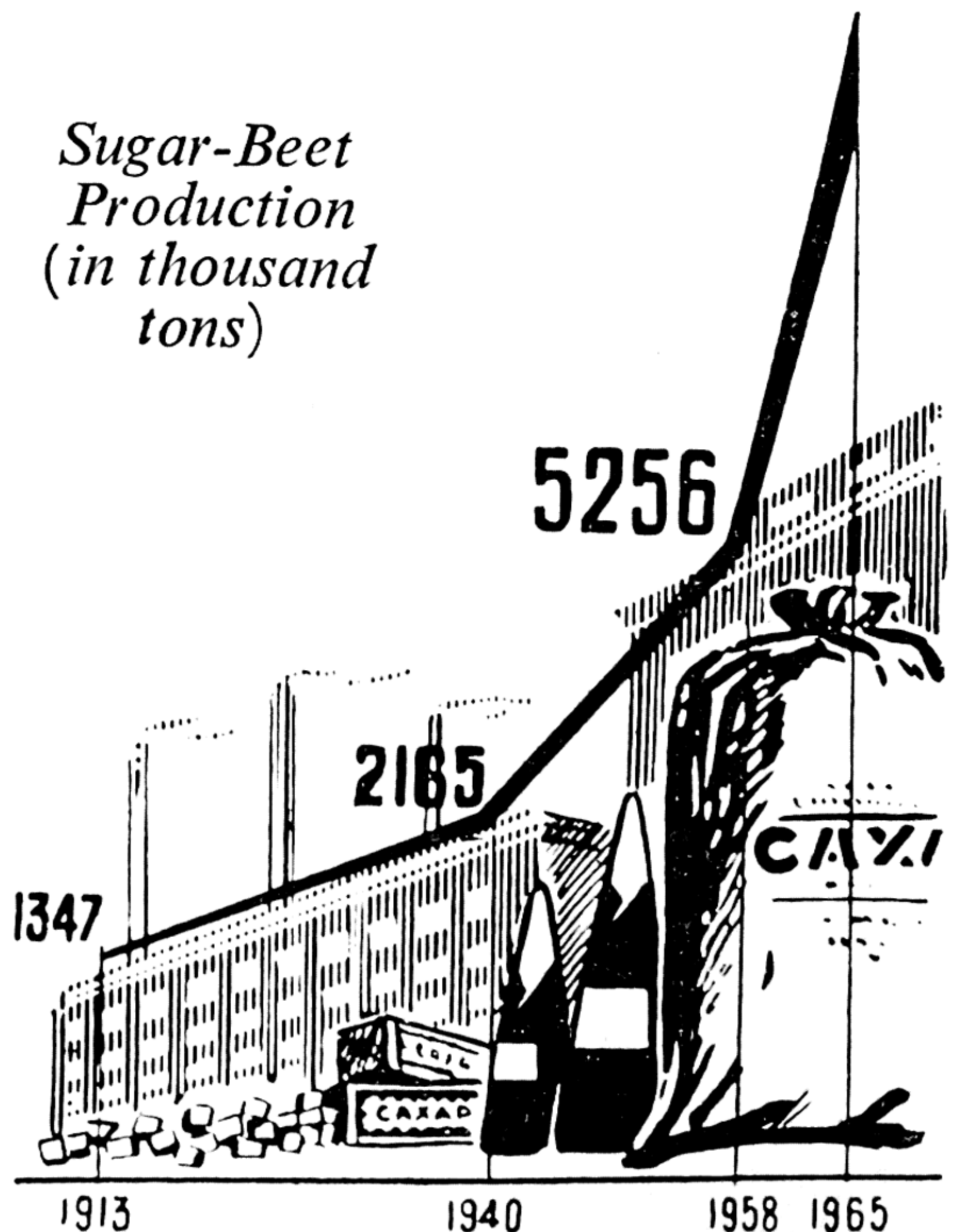
At the same time it is necessary to ensure a sharp increase in the number of all kinds of livestock and poultry.

The chief requisite for the successful

accomplishment of the programme for developing animal husbandry is the creation of a solid fodder supply base. The planned increase in grain production will make it possible to allocate 85 to 90 million tons of concentrated fodder for livestock in 1965. Maize must play a decisive part in increasing fodder production. The production of concentrated fodder must be increased to 18 to 20 million tons as against 3,900,000 tons in 1957.

The purchases of the basic agricultural products shall be increased in 1965 as follows:

*Sugar-Beet
Production
(in thousand
tons)*



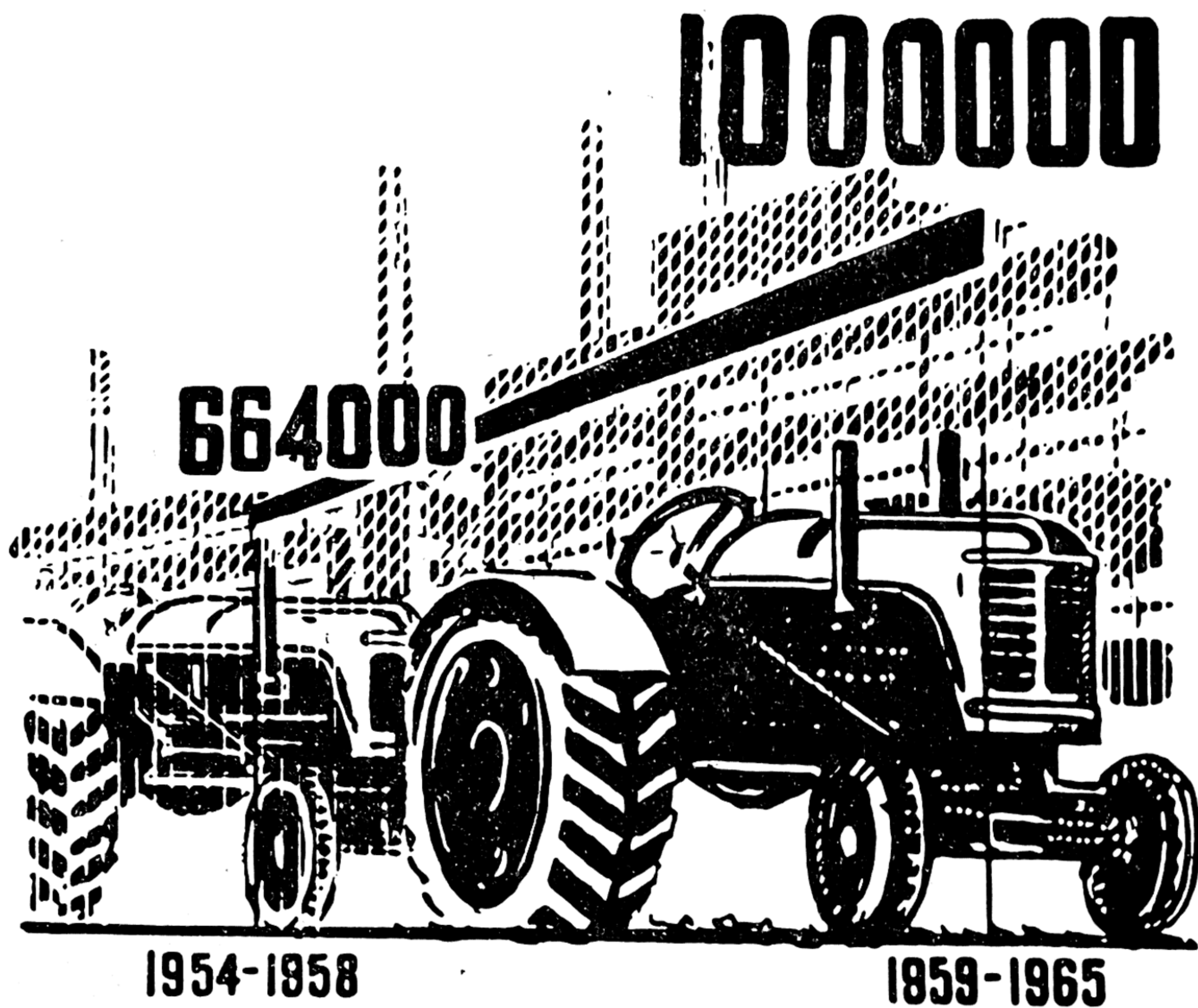
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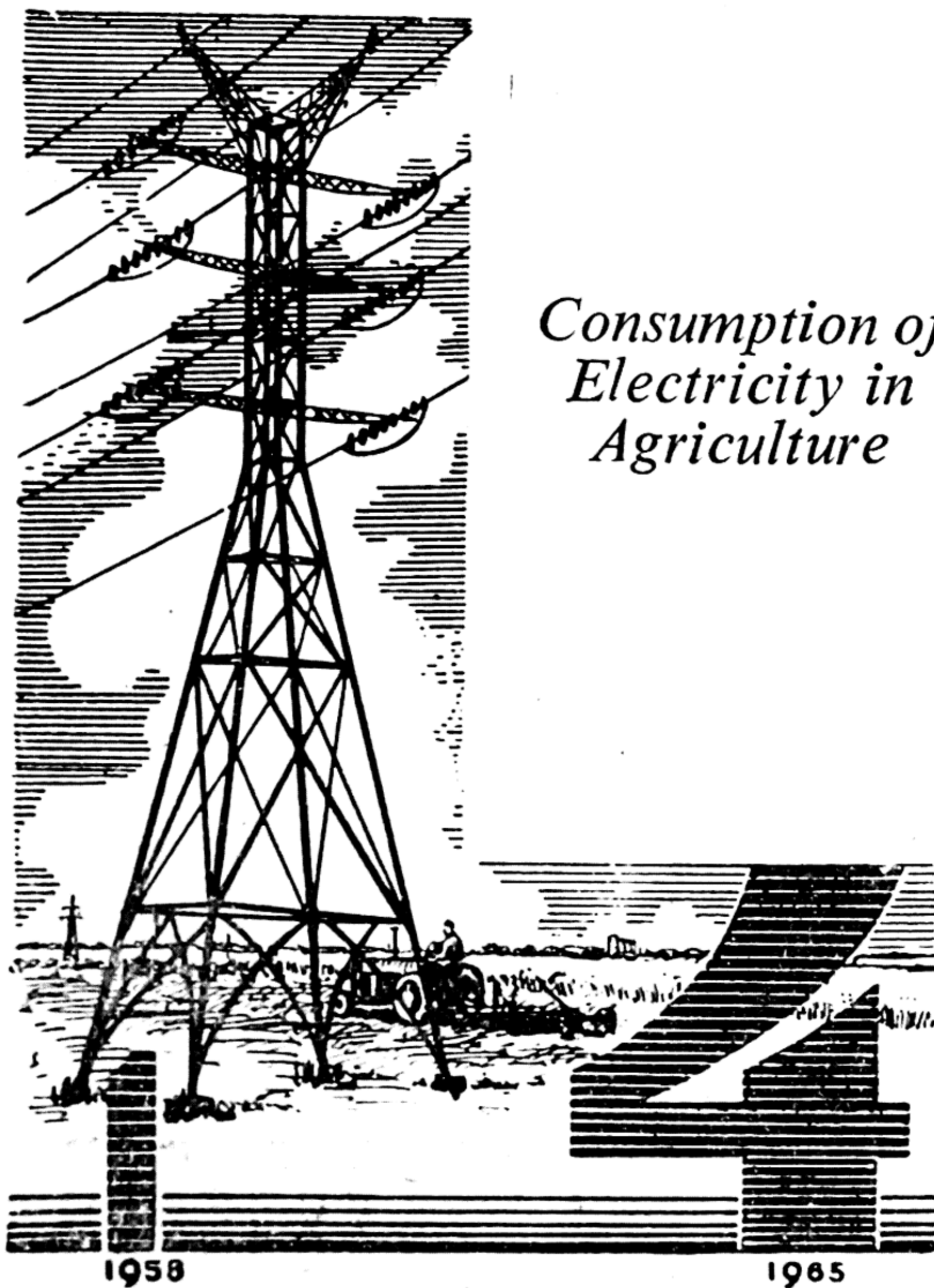
	1965 (thousand tons)	1965 per cent of 1958
Raw cotton	5,700-6,100	130-140
Sugar beet	81,000	159
Oil-bearing seeds	3,920	136
Potatoes	11,720	174
Flax fibre	530	137
Livestock and poultry (live weight)	11,050	196
Milk	40,610	184
Wool	540	172
Eggs (million)	10,000	221

The output of agricultural products in state farms will be greatly increased in the forthcoming seven years.

It is planned to produce for agriculture in seven years over 1 million tractors, about 400,000 grain harvester-combines and large quantities of other machinery and equipment.

Tractors for Soviet agriculture





It is envisaged to complete in the main the electrification of all collective farms in the country by the end of the seven-year period, while the electrification of state farms and repair and technical service stations will be completed much sooner. Consumption of electric power in agriculture will increase approximately by 300 per cent in seven years.

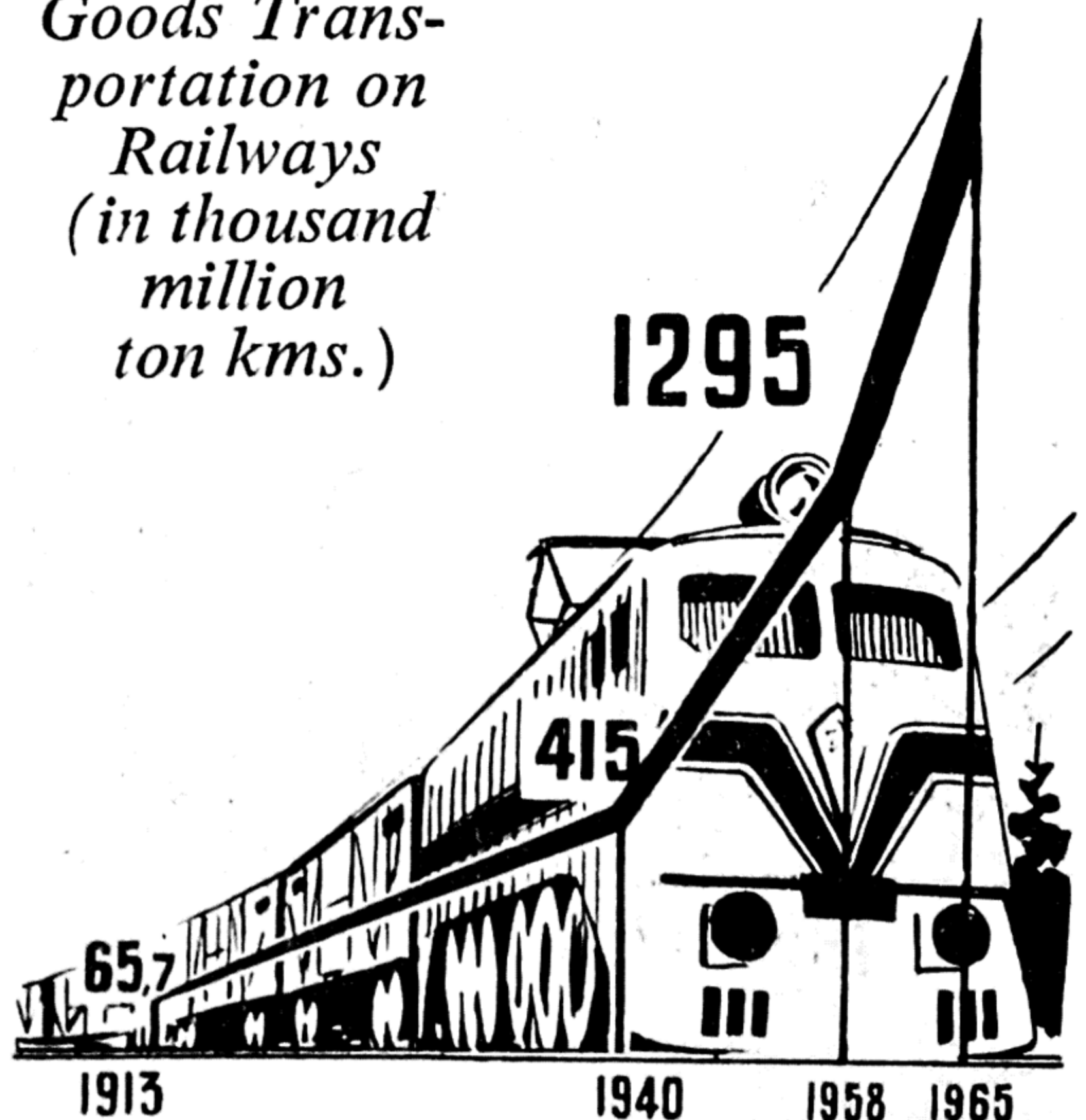
In the seven-year period labour productivity in the collective farms should approximately double, and in the state farms should increase by 60 to 65 per cent.

Development of Transport and Communications

The coming seven-year period will see the radical technical reconditioning of the main types of transport, especially rail and air transport.

Goods traffic on the railways shall increase in the seven-year period to 1,800,000-1,850,000 million ton-kilometres or by 39 to 43 per cent. In 1965 between 85 and 87 per cent of the entire freight carriage on the railways will be hauled by electric and diesel locomotives,

Goods Transportation on Railways (in thousand million ton kms.)



against 26 per cent in 1958. The length of track to be switched to electric and diesel traction will reach approximately 100,000 km. The construction of the biggest South-Siberian and Middle-Siberian trunk-lines will be completed and several new railway lines will be laid in the districts of Kazakhstan, the Urals and the Volga area.

The cargo carriage of sea transport will roughly double.

Freight carried by river transport shall increase approximately 60 per cent in the seven-year period. The Volga-Baltic water-way will go into operation.

With the rapid development of the oil industry, the length of trunk pipe-lines will almost treble while the volume of transport by pipe-line will increase approximately by 450 per cent.

Goods carried by motor transport shall increase roughly by 90

Development of Transport



Passenger air transport will increase

6 times.



Goods carried by motor transport will increase

1.9 times.



Transport by pipe-line will increase

5.5 times.



Cargo carriage of sea transport will increase

2 times.



Cargo carriage of river transport will increase

1.6 times.

per cent. It is planned to build 180 per cent more motor roads of state-wide importance, over 1959-65, than in the past seven-year period.

Due to the introduction of fast and large turbo-jet and turbo-prop airlines, air transport will become one of the main forms of passenger transport. Passenger traffic by air will increase approximately by 500 per cent.

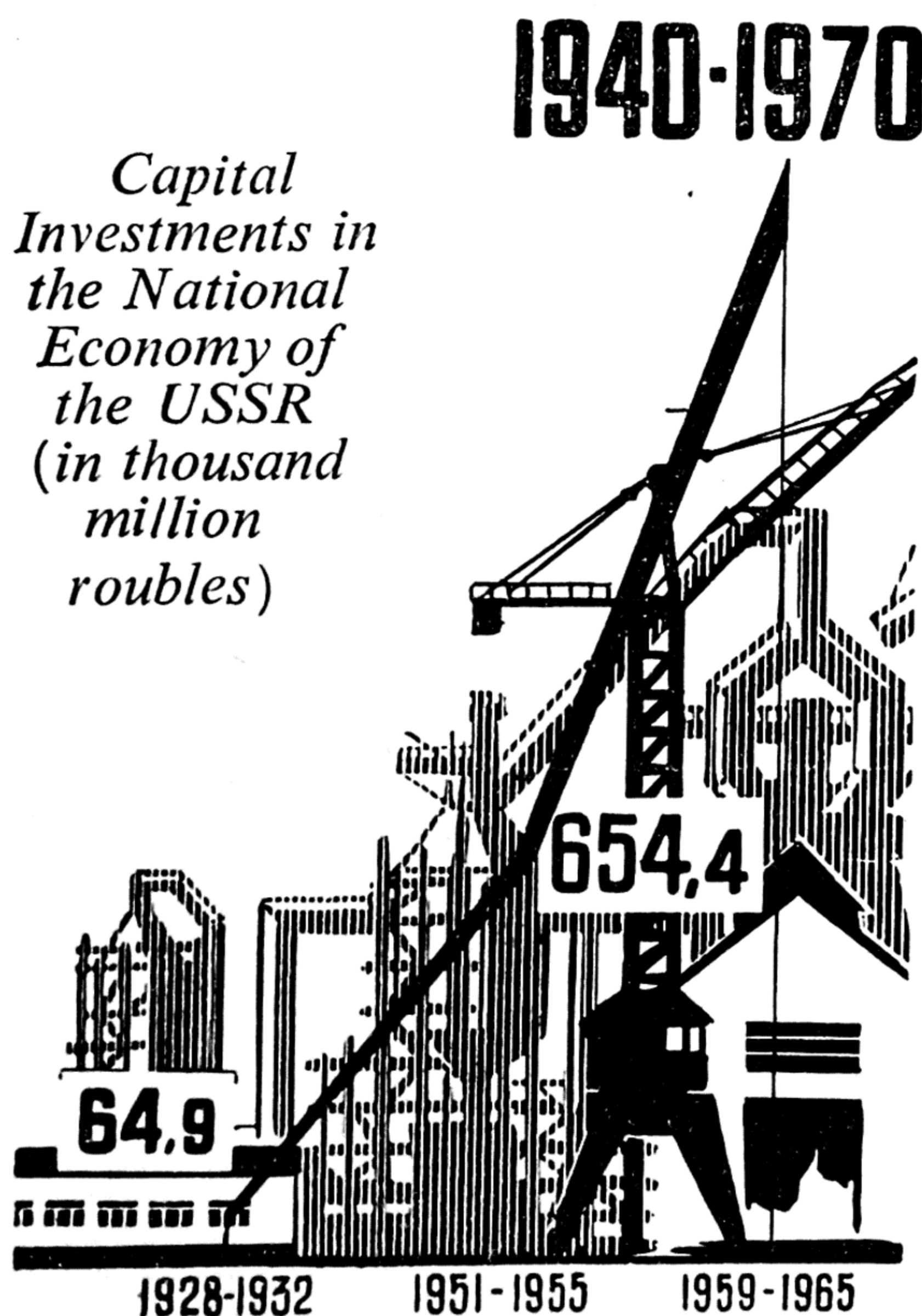
The network of inter-city cable lines will double, while the length of radio-relay communication lines will increase approximately by 740 per cent.

Capital Investments in Economy and Capital Construction

The coming seven-year period will see construction get under way on an unprecedentedly sweeping scale all over the country, especially in the Eastern regions. *In 1959-65 the volume of state*

capital investments shall increase to 1,940,000-1,970,000 million roubles, or by 80 per cent as compared with the previous seven-year period. It will almost equal the total volume of capital investments in economy during the entire period that Soviet power has been in existence.

Capital Investments in the National Economy of the USSR (in thousand million roubles)



As regards certain branches, especially the processing industry, the Seven-Year Plan proceeds from the premise that the radical reconstruction, extension and the technical reconditioning of existing establishments on the basis of integrated mechanisation, automation

and new technological processes, providing for the sweeping renewal and modernisation of equipment, should be the main trend during the coming period.

While the total volume of state capital investments in economy in general will increase 80 per cent over 1959-65, capital investments in industry will roughly double compared with investments made in the past seven-year period.

Some 100,000 million roubles shall be earmarked for the construction of *iron and steel* establishments, which is 140 per cent more than the capital invested in this industry in 1952-58.

The *chemical industry* shall be given 100,000 to 105,000 million roubles for its development. About half of all the allocations for the development of the chemical industry will go to construct enterprises for manufacturing plastics, artificial and synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber and alcohol.

Capital investments in the *oil and gas industry* shall amount to 170,000 to 173,000 million roubles, an increase of 130 to 140 per cent.

For the development of the *coal industry*, 75,000 to 78,000 million roubles shall be earmarked.

Capital investments in the *construction of electric power plants, electric grids and heating systems* shall be fixed at 125,000 to 129,000 million roubles, an increase of approximately 70 per cent, priority to be given to the construction of thermal electric power plants.

In the timber, paper and woodworking industries a total of 58,000 to 60,000 million roubles shall be invested, an increase of more than 100 per cent.

In 1959-65 80,000 to 85,000 million roubles shall be allocated for the development of the *light and food Industries*, an approximately two-fold increase over the preceding seven-year period.

The construction of *housing and public building* shall be given 375,000 to 380,000 million roubles. More than 80,000 million roubles shall be envisaged for building schools, hospitals, child welfare establishments and other cultural and public health services.

Some 150,000 million roubles shall be invested by the state in *agriculture*.

Total capital investments in agriculture by the state and by the collective farms will amount to about 500,000 million roubles in 1959-65 and will nearly double the actual investments made in 1952-58.

For the development of *railway transport* 110,000 to 115,000

million roubles shall be allocated, or 85 to 94 per cent more than has been spent in the preceding seven years. Capital investments for electrifying the railways shall increase 170 per cent.

The projected sweeping programme of capital construction will be carried out with the utmost saving of state funds.

It is planned to ensure the further *extensive application of mass production methods to building*, to convert building work into a mechanised process of assembling and erecting buildings and structures from precast blocks, parts and elements. Capital investments amounting to 110,000 to 112,000 million roubles are being allocated for the development of the building industry and the building materials industry, an increase of 79 to 82 per cent over the preceding seven-year period. The *building materials industry* will be further developed. It is planned to expand the production of building materials on a scale sufficient to make it possible to satisfy fully the needs of state capital construction and also individual house building in cities and the repair of buildings, and to satisfy to a greater extent the main needs of collective-farm and private housing construction in the countryside. Production of cement in 1965 shall be increased up to 75 to 81 million tons, *i.e.*, 120 to 140 per cent more compared with the output in 1958; precast reinforced concrete elements and parts up to 42 to 45 million cu.m., or approximately 150 per cent more; slate to 6,000 million standard pieces, or 150 per cent more.

The experience of the foremost building organisations shows that the USSR has tremendous possibilities of *reducing building times in all branches of the economy*. In 1958, for example, large blast furnaces were built in six to eight months. Big successes have been registered lately in reducing the time required for housing construction.

With the increase in the volume of capital construction ever greater significance is acquired by the saving of material and financial resources used in construction, the reduction of building costs and the profitable running of all building organisations and enterprises. With the present scale of construction, a reduction in the estimated cost of building and assembly work by 1 per cent alone means a saving of over 1,000 million roubles a year.

Labour productivity in construction is scheduled to increase 60 to 65 per cent in 1959-65 on the basis of the further industrialisation of construction, the completion of the integrated mechanisation of the large-scale labour-consuming jobs, the improvement of the organisation

of building work and the wide application of the best experience of innovators.

3. Distribution of the Productive Forces and the Economic Development of the Union Republics

In working out plans for the national economic development of the USSR, the Communist Party is guided by the Leninist national policy and proceeds from the need to distribute the productive forces properly in the country's territory with the object of achieving the greatest economic effect and ensuring the economic advance of all the Union Republics.

The seven-year plan for the national economic development of the USSR in 1959-65 takes into account the interests of a further advance in the economy and culture of all the Union Republics.

It is envisaged to make use of the natural resources which are richest in content and most advantageous as regards conditions of exploitation, particularly in the Eastern areas of the country, to make fullest use of labour resources in accordance with the experience gained in production, and the available production facilities in various areas and in all the republics; further to bring industry closer to the sources of raw materials and fuel, to develop specialisation and co-ordination in industry to the utmost, to improve economic ties between areas and to make rational use of all forms of transport.

The main changes in the distribution of the productive forces in the forthcoming seven-year period are envisaged first of all in the direction of a big development of the Eastern areas. Over 40 per cent of all the capital investments in 1959-65 will go for the development of the Eastern areas, including the Urals, Siberia, the Far East, Kazakhstan and Central Asia. The share of those areas in the country's entire output of major items will rise and reach in 1965: in the production of pig iron approximately 44 per cent, steel 48 per cent, rolled metal 49 per cent, coal approximately 50 per cent, oil 30 per cent, electric power 46 per cent and sawn timber over 45 per cent.

Provision is made for putting into operation the country's third iron and steel centre, which will include a productive capacity of approximately 9,000,000 tons of pig iron.

The coal industry in Siberia and Kazakhstan will be developed at a faster rate than in other areas. These areas will contribute in seven years about 60 per cent of the total increase of coal production

in the entire country. A large power industry will also be built up in Siberia and Kazakhstan. Production of electric power here will rise 230 to 250 per cent in seven years and these areas will account for nearly 35 per cent of total expansion in the output of electric power production. The big growth of power potential and cheap electricity in the Eastern areas will create favourable conditions for the development of industries consuming much power, the non-ferrous metals industry in the first place.

Changes are planned in the distribution of the oil and gas industry which will enjoy priority development in the European part of the USSR and Central Asia on the basis of the rich oil and gas deposits discovered in these areas. Construction of oil refineries in almost all the main oil-consuming areas, and the building of a large network of oil and gas pipe-lines will be an essential element in the distribution of the oil and gas industry in the seven-year period.

Total output of industry in the RSFSR shall rise approximately 80 per cent.

Agriculture is set the task of substantially increasing grain production in the seven years. For other crops production in 1965 shall increase by the following approximate percentages : sugar beet 100 to 120, flax fibre 40, meat 120, milk, eggs and wool 60-70. Capital investments of 954,000 to 974,000 million roubles shall be allocated for the development of the Republic's economy.

In the European part of the RSFSR a rapid growth of the oil and gas industry is planned in the Volga area and the North Caucasus, which will make it possible to replace power coal by more economical types of fuel : oil and gas. Provision is made for the building of large trunk gas pipe-lines from the North Caucasus to Leningrad. On the basis of oil and gas it is planned to expand existing chemical plants and to build a large number of new ones in the European part of the Republic, particularly plants for the production of chemical fibres, mineral fertilisers and others. Of great significance is the planned development of the iron ore deposits of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly.

Districts of the Urals will retain a leading place in the Republic for the output of ferrous and non-ferrous metals and heavy engineering. The further growth of the metallurgical, oil, chemical, timber and engineering industries and increased productive capacity in power are planned here in the seven-year period.

Productive capacity will be enlarged at the Magnitogorsk, Orsk-Khalilovo and Nizhni-Tagil iron and steel works and also at the

Chelyabinsk and other iron and steel works. In the Urals, Chelyabinsk Region alone will produce in 1965 more pig iron than is produced in France today.

Large chemical works, using casing head gases for the manufacture of new types of synthetic rubber and products of organic synthesis, are to be built in Bashkiria.

In districts of Siberia the huge natural resources will be very much developed. It is planned to build two large iron and steel works which will constitute the foundation for the third iron and steel centre of the USSR.

Large thermal-electric stations working on cheap coal will be built. The world's biggest hydro-electric station, Bratsk, with a capacity of over 3,500,000 kw. will go into operation and construction will begin of the Krasnoyarsk hydro-electric station with a capacity exceeding 4 million kw. The timber and woodworking industry should develop at a rapid pace. One of the world's biggest diamond mining centres is being built up in the Yakut ASSR.

The huge funds invested in Siberia's economy will make possible the fuller use of the natural resources available here for developing the economy of the entire Soviet Union.

Total industrial output in the Ukrainian SSR shall rise by approximately 77 per cent in the seven years. Further development is contemplated of such major branches of industry as iron and steel, coal, chemical, power, oil and gas, engineering and sugar.

Capital investments of 214,000 to 219,000 million roubles are earmarked for developing Ukraine's economy, of which over 50 per cent will go to the key heavy industries. A number of large industrial establishments will be built in the Western regions.

The output of consumer goods will go up substantially. Large textile mills will be built and the production of furniture will be doubled. The output of sugar will grow to 4,900,000 to 5,300,000 tons in 1965.

In agriculture the main task is to expand further the output of industrial crops and animal products and also to increase the grain crops by raising yields, and to develop fruit and grape growing. Compared with 1958 meat output in 1965 increases 90 per cent; milk, 90-100 per cent; eggs, 80 per cent; wool, 60 per cent.

As a result of the fulfilment of its planned targets the Ukrainian SSR will greatly exceed the most developed capitalist countries for per capita output of a number of main industrial items. Thus,

in 1965 the Ukrainian Republic will exceed the 1957 per capita output of pig iron in the United States by approximately 70 per cent, Western Germany by 90 per cent and France and Britain by 150 per cent; in the production of steel the level of the United States will be topped approximately by 20 per cent, Western Germany 40 per cent, Britain 60 per cent, France 120 per cent.

In the Byelorussian SSR it is planned to set up oil refining and chemical industries, to develop the engineering, light and food industries and expand considerably fuel and power. The capital investments for 1959-1965 will more than double the capital investments in the preceding seven years.

Total output of industry in the republic shall increase 80 per cent in seven years. The production of electric power shall go up 160 per cent, the output of tractors shall grow substantially, the production of lorries shall increase 40-50 per cent, chemical fibres 230-250 per cent, cement 220-230 per cent, cotton fabrics—eighteen times, and granulated sugar, 450-510 per cent.

Agriculture will continue to specialise in intensive dairy and meat farming, the breeding of water fowl, the production of potatoes, flax fibre and sugar beet.

The Uzbek SSR will remain the main cotton producer of the country.

Capital investments of 35,000 to 36,000 million roubles are earmarked for developing the Republic's economy, or approximately 140 per cent more than in 1952-58. Irrigation construction will be conducted on a large scale. Total industrial output will rise about 80 per cent in seven years.

The gas deposits discovered in the Bukhara district will make it possible to build up a large gas industry which will provide gas not only to a large part of Central Asia but also to major industrial centres in the Urals. The Angren district electric station working on cheap local coal will go over to full capacity.

The chemical and non-ferrous metals industries will be developed on a large scale. The production of copper, lead and zinc is being organised. The output of cement will grow approximately four-fold.

In agriculture the production of raw cotton in 1965 will increase 20 to 30 per cent compared with 1958, silk cocoons approximately 30 per cent, vegetables 150 per cent, meat 90 per cent, milk 40-50 per cent, wool 20 per cent, and karakul skins 40 per cent. The area under orchards and vineyards is to be extended.

In the Kazakh SSR it is planned to develop further non-ferrous metals, power, engineering, chemical, oil, coal, cement, food and light industries and to build up the iron and steel industry on a large scale.

Total capital investments in the Republic's economy will amount to 116,000 to 119,000 million roubles, or approximately 130 per cent more than in the preceding seven-year period. Total industrial output in 1965 will rise approximately by 170 per cent above 1958.

The Karaganda works and the Yermakov ferro-alloys plant will be the major construction projects of the iron and steel industry. The Sokolovka-Sarbai mining and concentration works with an annual capacity of 19 million tons of iron ore, the biggest in the country, will be put into operation in Kustanai Region during 1959-65. The production of pig iron is being organised in Kazakhstan for the first time.

The production of artificial fibres will grow approximately ten times; the output of mineral fertilisers will increase substantially, and the production of synthetic rubber, automobile tyres and caustic soda will be organised.

The textile, shoe and leather, meat-packing and sugar industries will see the biggest development among branches of the light and food industries.

In agriculture a further increase in grain production is envisaged. The northern districts of the Republic should specialise in meat and dairy farming, the breeding of fine wool-bearing and semi-fine wool-bearing sheep; the areas of desert and semi-desert steppes should specialise in raising livestock for meat, the breeding of sheep yielding semi-fine wool, meat and fats and of Karakul sheep.

In the Georgian Republic the chemical industry, engineering, the growing of tea and citrus fruit, horticulture and sericulture, viticulture and wine making, and also other branches of the food industry will be further developed.

Total capital investments in the economy shall amount to 16,800 million roubles. Total industrial output shall rise nearly 75 per cent in seven years.

The electrical equipment and instrument-making industries will account for the biggest development in engineering; the manufacture of electric locomotives is being organised on a large scale. The output of the chemical industry will grow approximately six-fold; the production of mineral fertilisers will increase by 120 per cent;

the manufacture of new chemical products will be organised. Fifteen tea factories will be built; the production of tea will increase by 60 per cent.

In the Azerbaijan SSR the major economic tasks are to develop oil, gas, chemicals, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, engineering and textiles and in agriculture to develop cotton growing, animal husbandry, horticulture and viticulture.

Capital investments in the Republic's economy in 1959-65 are envisaged at approximately 29,000 million roubles, 60 per cent more than in the preceding seven years. Total industrial production shall increase approximately 90 per cent in seven years.

Oil production will grow by 33 per cent, gas 160 per cent, the manufacture of oil equipment by 120 per cent and electric motors by 140 per cent. The production of electric power is nearly doubling and the output of the chemical industry is going up substantially. The production of cotton goods will increase by 63 per cent, woollen fabrics by 230 per cent and grape wine by 88 per cent.

In the Lithuanian SSR it is planned to industrialise the Republic's economy further, to develop the engineering, light, food and fish industries and to build up a chemical industry.

About 12,500 million roubles of capital investments are assigned for the economic development of the Republic, *i.e.*, twice as much as in the preceding seven years. Total industrial output shall grow approximately 80 per cent.

The Republic's agriculture will specialise along the lines of breeding pedigree dairy livestock, and pigs for the production of pork and bacon, in combination with the growing of potatoes and other vegetables, sugar beet and flax. Grain growing should also be further developed.

In the Kirghiz SSR non-ferrous metals, oil, gas, coal, and the light and food industries will be further developed.

Capital investments in the Republic's economy will amount to 10,500 million roubles, or 130 per cent more than in the preceding seven years. Total industrial output in the Republic will increase by 120 per cent.

The supply of electric power to the economy will be sharply improved. The Republic will continue to occupy a leading place in the Soviet Union for the production of mercury and antimony. The output of oil will be trebled and gas extraction will be organized on a large scale. Enterprises of the engineering, building materials,

light and food industries will be constructed.

The Republic's agriculture will specialise in the production of cotton, sugar beet and meat, and the breeding of fine wool and semi-fine wool sheep.

In the Tajik SSR it is planned to develop further cotton growing, the light and food industries, the building materials industry, horticulture and viticulture; power facilities are being extended. The chemical and cement industries are being built up.

It is envisaged to invest 8,600 million roubles in the Republic's economy, 160 per cent more than in 1952-58. Total industrial output shall rise by more than 80 per cent.

In agriculture the production of raw cotton, primarily of fine staple varieties, is to increase in 1965 by 30 per cent compared with 1958, silk cocoons by approximately 50 per cent, meat 100 per cent, milk 130 per cent and wool 40 per cent.

In the Armenian SSR it is envisaged to develop further the chemical industry on the basis of utilising natural gas, to develop precision machinery and instrument-making and also the food and light industries, and to expand power facilities.

Capital investments will amount to 12,000 million roubles in seven years, 120 per cent more than in 1952-58. Total industrial output shall grow by approximately 120 per cent.

In agriculture the production of grapes is to increase by approximately 180 per cent in 1965 compared with 1958, fruit, 170 per cent, tobacco by 20 per cent, silk cocoons 60 per cent, meat 70 per cent and milk 60 per cent. The production of high quality wines and cognacs will be increased considerably.

In the Turkmen SSR the oil, gas, chemical, light and food industries will be further developed.

About 15,700 million roubles are to be allocated for developing the Republic's economy, 140 per cent more than in 1952-58. The Republic's total industrial output shall nearly double. The production of oil will increase by 80 per cent and gas by 370 per cent. The production of fertilisers is being organised. The output of cotton and silk fabrics and leather footwear will rise sharply.

The Republic's agriculture will continue to specialise in the production of cotton, particularly fine-staple varieties.

In the Estonian SSR the task is to develop the shale, chemical, electric power, machine-building, textile and fish industries, and increase the output of butter and meat.

Capital investments in the Republic's economy are envisaged at over 8,000 million roubles, or 80 per cent more than in 1952-58. Total industrial output shall rise approximately 80 per cent. The output of electric power will go up more than 400 per cent.

The fishing fleet will be greatly developed and a fishing port in Tallinn will be built to serve it.

Agriculture will continue to specialise in pedigree dairy farming, the breeding of pigs for meat and bacon.

4. Increase in the Well-Being of the Soviet People.

The law of development of Soviet society is a continuous improvement in the people's living standards on the basis of the development of socialist production and the raising of labour productivity. Under socialism production develops in the interests of the whole of society, with a view to satisfying the growing material and cultural needs of all members of society, and the growth of production leads to a steady improvement in well-being of the entire people.

The decisive superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist one is that under socialism there takes place an accelerated development of the productive forces of society and the ensuring, as distinct from capitalism of a just distribution of the products of social labour between all workers in the socialist society. Functioning in the Soviet Union is the socialist principle of distribution according to labour, in keeping with its quantity and quality, which gives to the worker a personal material incentive in the results of his labour and is an important stimulus in increasing the productivity of labour and the growth of production.

At the present stage of development, when through the efforts of the Soviet people a mighty industry and large-scale agricultural production have been established, there are all the conditions for our working class, collective-farm peasantry, intelligentsia, for all the Soviet people to live still better in the near future, to meet more fully their growing material and spiritual requirements.

Nourishment for the population will be substantially improved, particularly by such products as milk, butter, meat, sugar, vegetables and fruit. In the USSR increased food production leads to a continuous growth of consumption, where an improved diet is achieved for the entire population, for all the nationalities of the Soviet Union without exception.

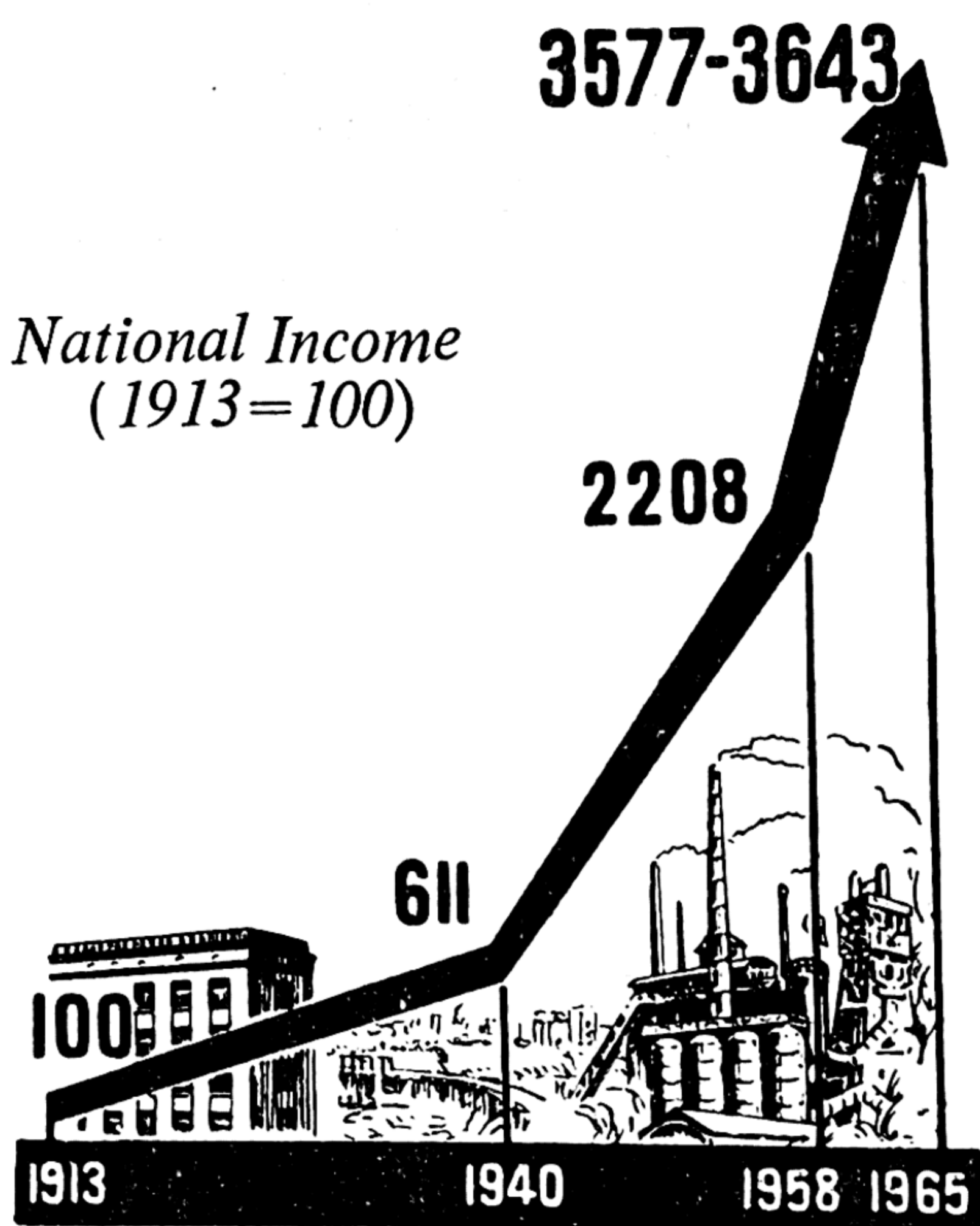
There will be a plentiful supply for the Soviet people of high-quality and beautifully designed clothing and footwear. The people's housing conditions will be fundamentally improved by the implementation of a wide-scale housing programme in towns, workers' settlements and country districts. The production of furniture and other household goods will be considerably expanded. Great attention is to be paid to expanding production and improving the quality of products and goods for children.

Provision is made for increased wages and, in particular, a substantial increase for low-and medium-paid sections of workers and office employees. In the coming seven-year period the state will allocate large sums for the payment of pensions and grants, for organising the upbringing of children, for expanding and improving public catering and reducing prices in this field.

The target figures for the development of the national economy, which envisage a steady rise in the material well-being and the cultural level of the people of the USSR, serve as a fresh and vivid expression of the ceaseless concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the welfare of the Soviet people.

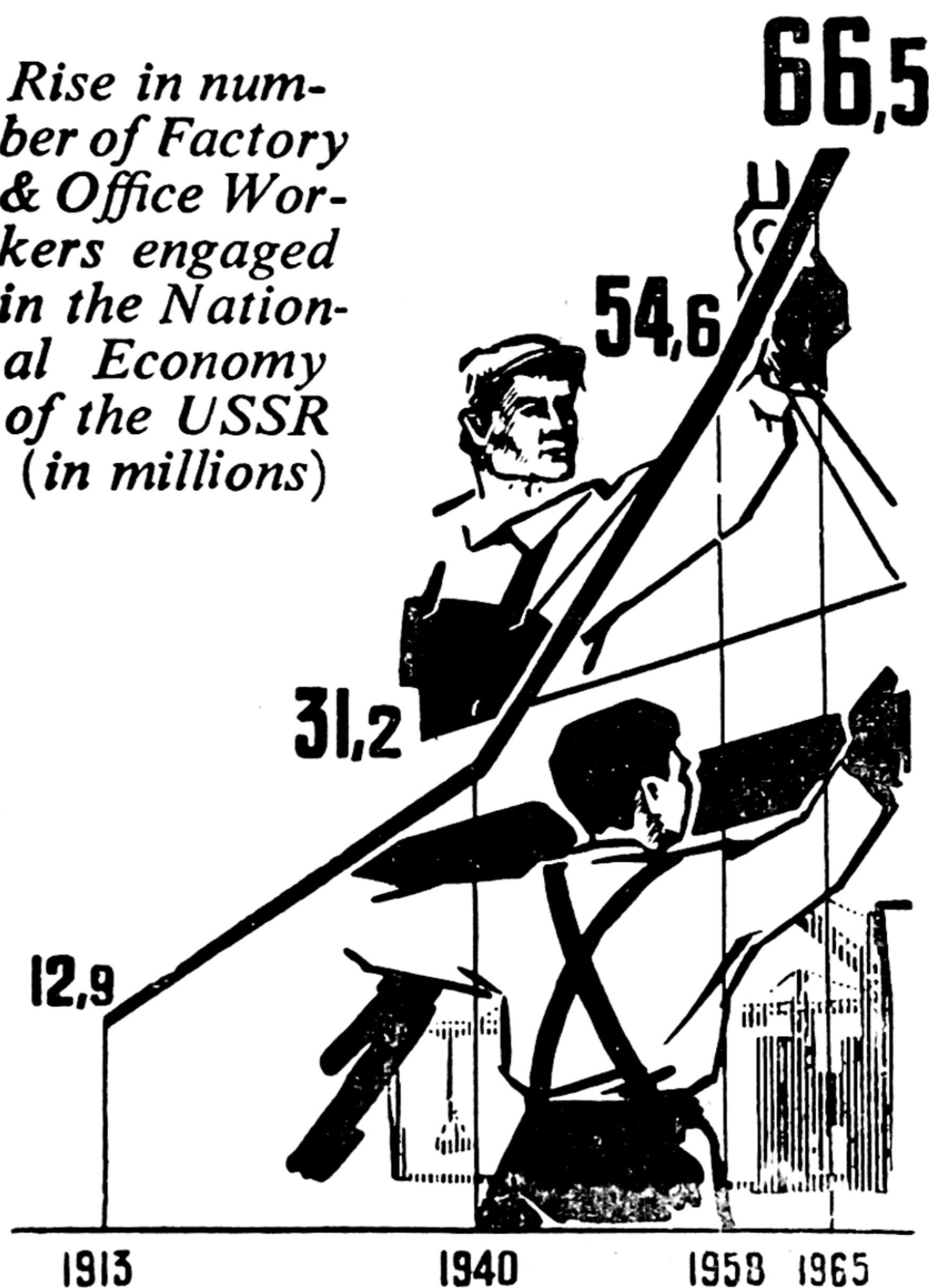
The national income, a truly people's income in the USSR, is used for a steady rise in people's living standards and for expanding socialist production. The national income will increase by 62 to 65 per cent in 1965 as compared to 1958, and with its increase a further rise in public consumption will be effected. The consumption fund will go up by 60 to 63 per cent in the seven-year period.

In the seven-year period *the number of factory and office workers* in all branches of the national



economy is to increase approximately by 12,000,000 people, or by 22

Rise in number of Factory & Office Workers engaged in the National Economy of the USSR (in millions)



per cent. The aggregate number of factory and office workers in the national economy will reach 66.5 million people by the end of the seven-year period.

The real income of factory and office workers per worker will jump on an average by 40 per cent as a result of the increase in wages, pensions and grants alongside the further price reductions in public catering.

On the basis of an increase in agricultural production and higher labour productivity *the real incomes of the collective farmers too will increase by not less*

than 40 per cent, mostly due to the growth of common husbandry of the collective farms.

The overhauling of wages of factory and office workers in all branches of the national economy, started in recent years, should be completed in the coming seven-year period together with a general increase in wages for factory and office workers. The wages of low-paid workers in the course of the seven-year period will be raised from 270-350 roubles to 500-600 roubles a month.

A further improvement of working conditions, industrial hygiene and safety engineering at enterprises and construction projects shall be ensured in 1959-1965. The widespread introduction of new techniques, mechanisation, and automation in production will fundamentally change working conditions for factory and office workers.

Larger funds will be allocated for free education and advanced training, free medical aid, sanatoria and rest homes, state social insurance benefits for factory and office workers, state grants to un-

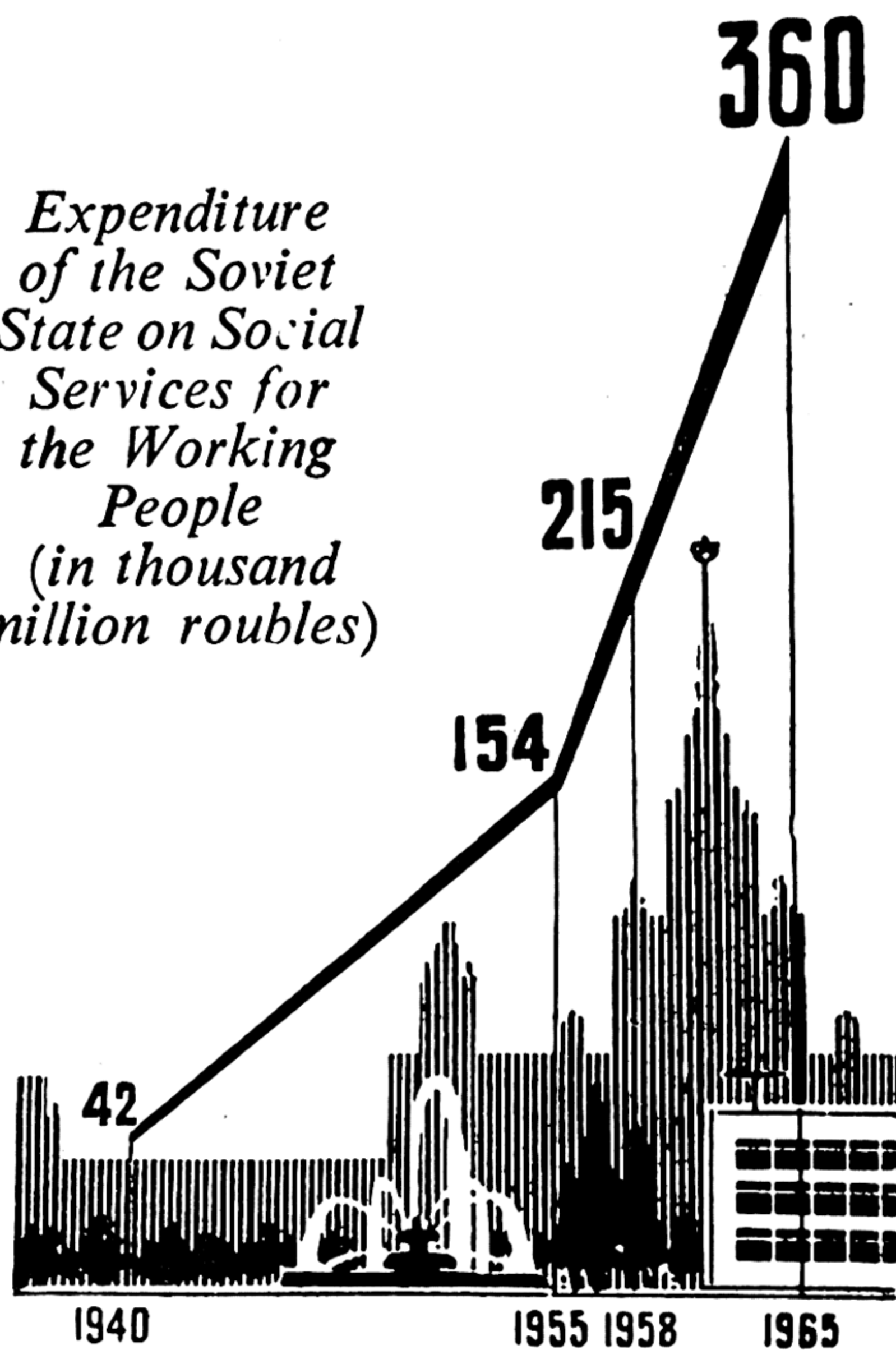
married mothers and mothers of large families, state pensions, the upkeep of homes for the aged, holiday pay for factory and office workers, and for other payments and grants to working people. State expenditure for the above-mentioned purposes in 1965 will amount to approximately 360,000 million roubles as compared to 215,000 million roubles in 1958.

The pension system shall be further improved. In connection with the increase in the minimum wage it is planned to effect, in 1966, a new rise in minimum pensions to about 450-500 roubles a month for old-age pensioners in towns, and corres-

pondingly boost the minimum in rural localities, and also to increase minimum pensions for the disabled and in case of the loss of a breadwinner.

In keeping with the decisions of the Twentieth CPSU Congress it is intended to complete, in 1960, the transfer of factory and office workers to a seven-hour working day, and of workers of leading trades in the coal and mining industries occupied in underground work, to a six-hour working day, and also to complete in 1962 the transfer of factory and office workers with a seven-hour working day to a forty-hour working week. Starting from 1964 there will be a gradual transfer to a thirty-five or thirty-hour working week, *i.e.*, for workers engaged in underground work, and on work involving harmful labour conditions to a thirty-hour working week (five working days of six hours each with two full days off) and a thirty-five hour working week (five working days of seven hours each with two full days off) for the rest of the workers. All these measures are to be completed by

*Expenditure
of the Soviet
State on Social
Services for
the Working
People
(in thousand
million roubles)*



1966-68. The transfer to a thirty to thirty-five-hour working week, with the present one full day off, means introducing correspondingly a five-or six-hour working day.

Since for the majority of factory and office workers it is more convenient to have a six-or seven-hour working day with two full days off each week instead of a five-or six-hour working day in a six-day working week, it is *envisaged to introduce a five day working week, i.e., establish two full days off each week.*

It is intended to make this change-over to a shorter working day and lesser working days in a week without reducing wages.

As a result of this, the USSR will have the shortest working day and the shortest working week in the world.

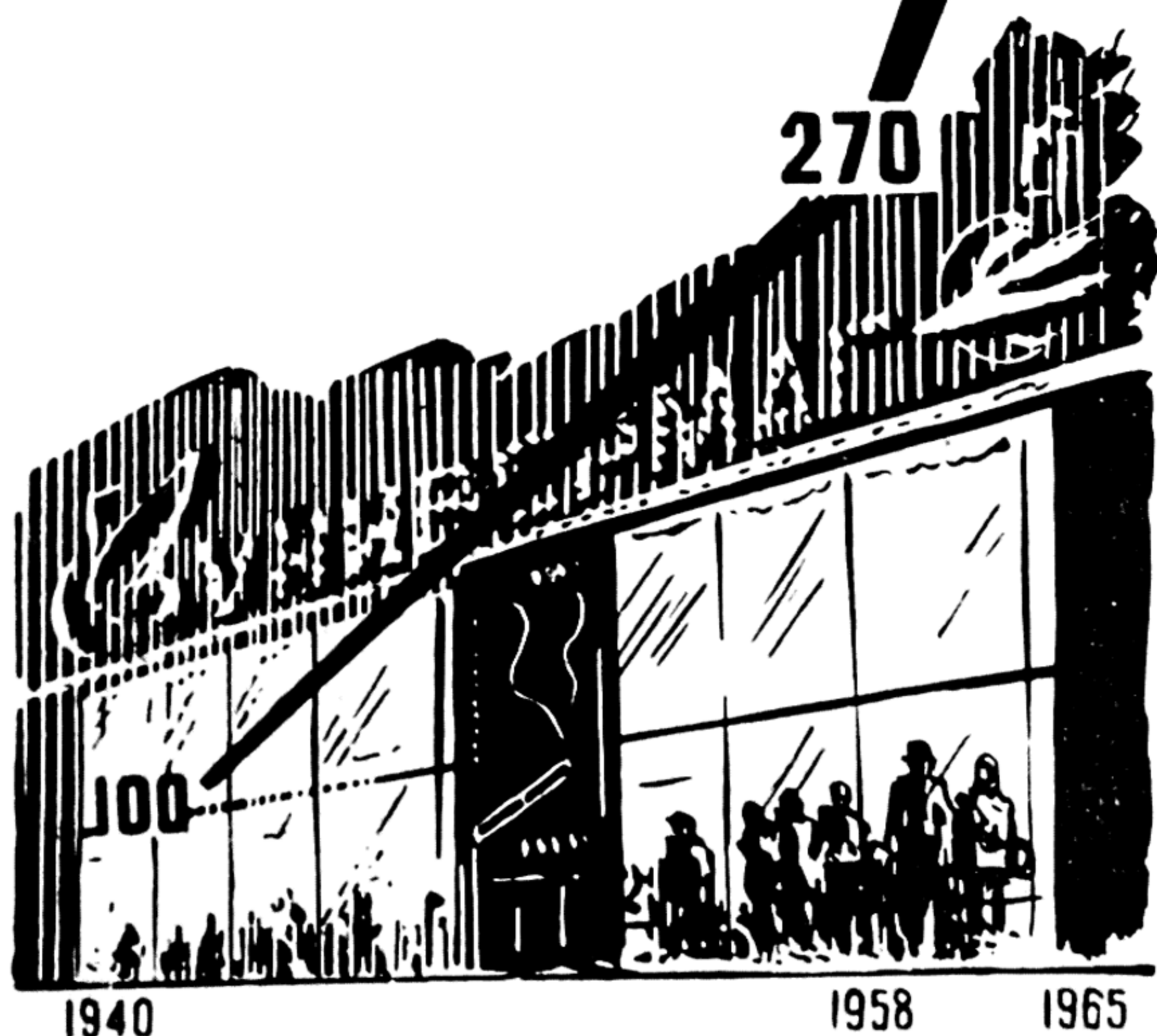
As industrial and agricultural production and the income of the population grows, the volume of retail *trade turnover* through

state and co-operative trading organisations will rise in the seven-year period approximately 62 per cent (in comparable prices).

The sales of livestock products to the population in the seven-year period will increase 120 per cent, vegetable oils 90 per cent, fruit including citrus, 200 per cent. Sugar production will rise sharply; by the end of the seven-year period per capita output of sugar in the Soviet Union will reach 41 to 44 kilograms a year as against 26 kilograms in 1958.

There will be a substantial increase in sales to the population of important manufactur-

*Rise in Retail
Trade
(Trade turnover
1940=100)*



tantial increase in sales to the population of important manufactur-

ed goods, such as fabrics, clothing underwear and footwear.

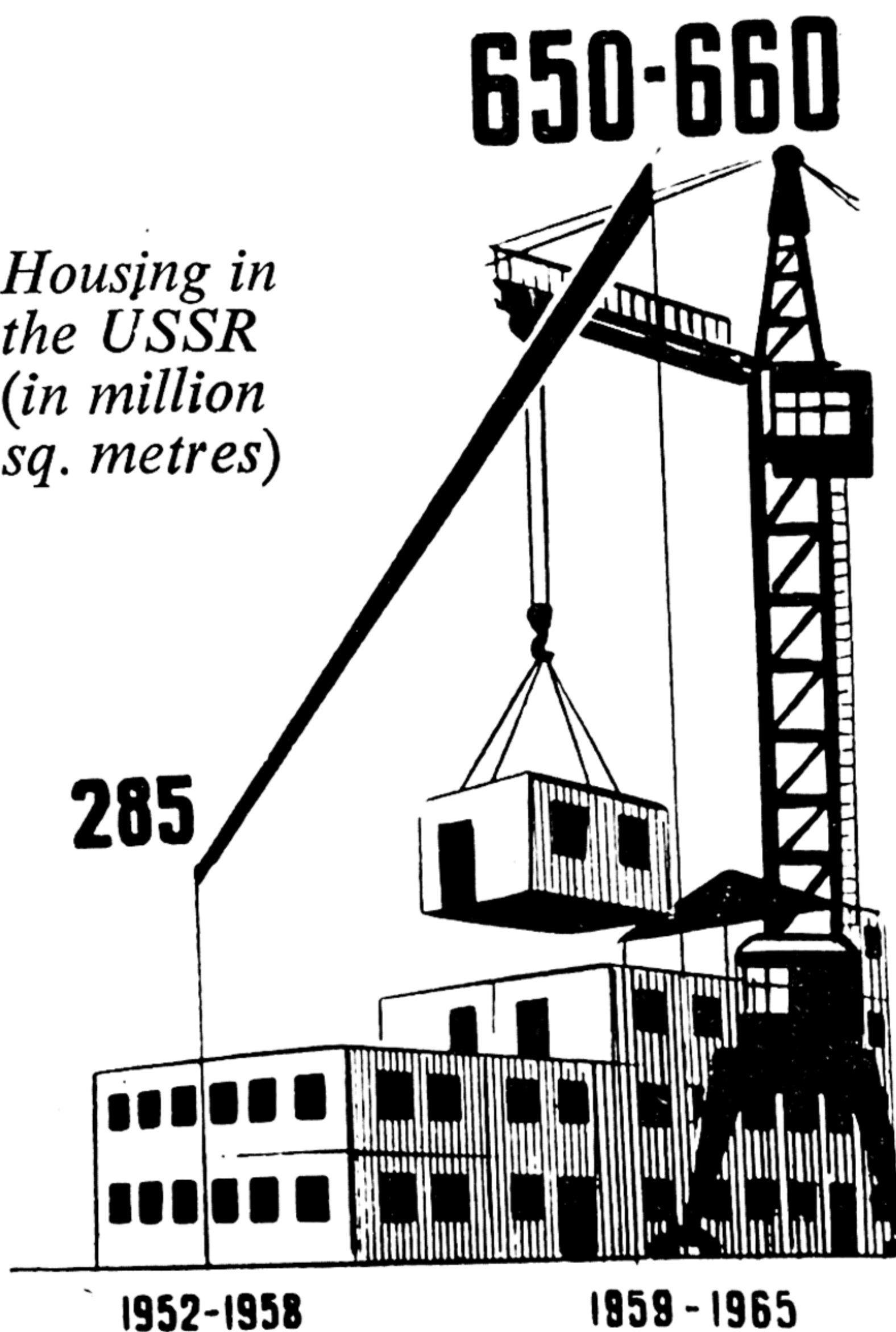
There will be bigger sales to the population of cultural and welfare and household commodities, particularly those making the work of housewives easier: washing machines, vacuum cleaners, electric floor-polishers, electric irons and refrigerators. In comparison with the previous seven-year period sales of refrigerators to the population will rise by 480 per cent, washing machines and accessories 810 per cent, sewing machines 110 per cent, television sets 360 per cent, radio receivers and radiolas 80 per cent, motor-cycles and motor scooters 170 per cent. To meet the demand for individual housing and also for the construction of farm buildings at the collective farms it is intended to launch large-scale trade in building materials. The sales to the population of standard-type houses will rise by nearly ten times.

It is planned to build in 1959-65 in towns and workers' settlements, at state farms, repair and technical service stations, and in timber settlements a total of 650 to 660 million square metres of housing, or nearly 15 million flats, which is 130 per cent more than the number completed in the previous seven-year period. Close to 7 million dwellings will be put up in rural areas by the collective farmers and rural intelligentsia themselves. Housing facilities in towns and workers' settlements by the end of the seven-year period will increase by 60 per cent. Economical and well-appointed flats to be occupied by one family each will be built in urban and rural districts.

It is envisaged to make a big improvement in communal and shopping

facilities in the 1959-65 period. The output of public catering estab-

*Housing in
the USSR
(in million
sq. metres)*



lishments will be more than doubled.

It is proposed to expand considerably the system of catering establishments and improve their work, and also to reduce prices at catering establishments. This will help in particular the budgets of working men's families and make work easier for millions of women. There will also be a reduction of prices on some other commodities.

A further improvement in *safeguarding the people's health* shall be envisaged. Capital investments earmarked for the construction of public health institutions, social maintenance, physical culture and sport and also for the medical industry, will amount to over 25,000 million roubles. This will enable, through new construction, accommodation in hospitals to be doubled in 1959-65 and the accommodation in nurseries to be increased by more than 150 per cent in comparison with the increase in the previous seven-year period.

The medical industry will be considerably developed, particularly the production of anti-biotics and other modern effective curative means.

With the purpose of creating more favourable conditions for aged citizens, it is planned to organise large-scale construction of homes for the aged both in town and country.

5. Questions of Communist Upbringing, Public Education, the Development of Science and Culture

For the transition to communism what is needed is not only a powerful material and technical base, but also a highly conscious attitude on the part of all citizens of socialist society.

The realisation of the sweeping plan of communist construction calls for a decisive improvement in all the work of educating Soviet people, raising their communist consciousness and activity, forming a new man in the spirit of collectivism and diligence, with an understanding of his social duty, in the spirit of socialist internationalism and patriotism, in the spirit of the observance of the lofty moral principles of the new society.

Special attention must be paid to bringing up the rising generation in the spirit of communism, to bringing education closer to life, to combining instruction with productive work, to mastering the scientific knowledge accumulated by mankind, to overcoming the survivals of capitalism in the consciousness of people.

It is planned, in the years 1959-65, considerably to *develop general secondary-school education in town and country, to extend evening and correspondence higher and specialised secondary education*, and to increase the network of evening schools for working youth in town and country. The number of pupils in the primary, and secondary schools in 1965 will be increased to 38-40 million as against 30 million in 1958.

The system of boarding schools will be greatly developed, as they are one of the most important forms for bringing up the younger generation. In 1965 the number of pupils in these schools will be no less than 2,500,000.

The number of children in kindergartens will increase from 2,280,000 in 1958 to 4,200,000.

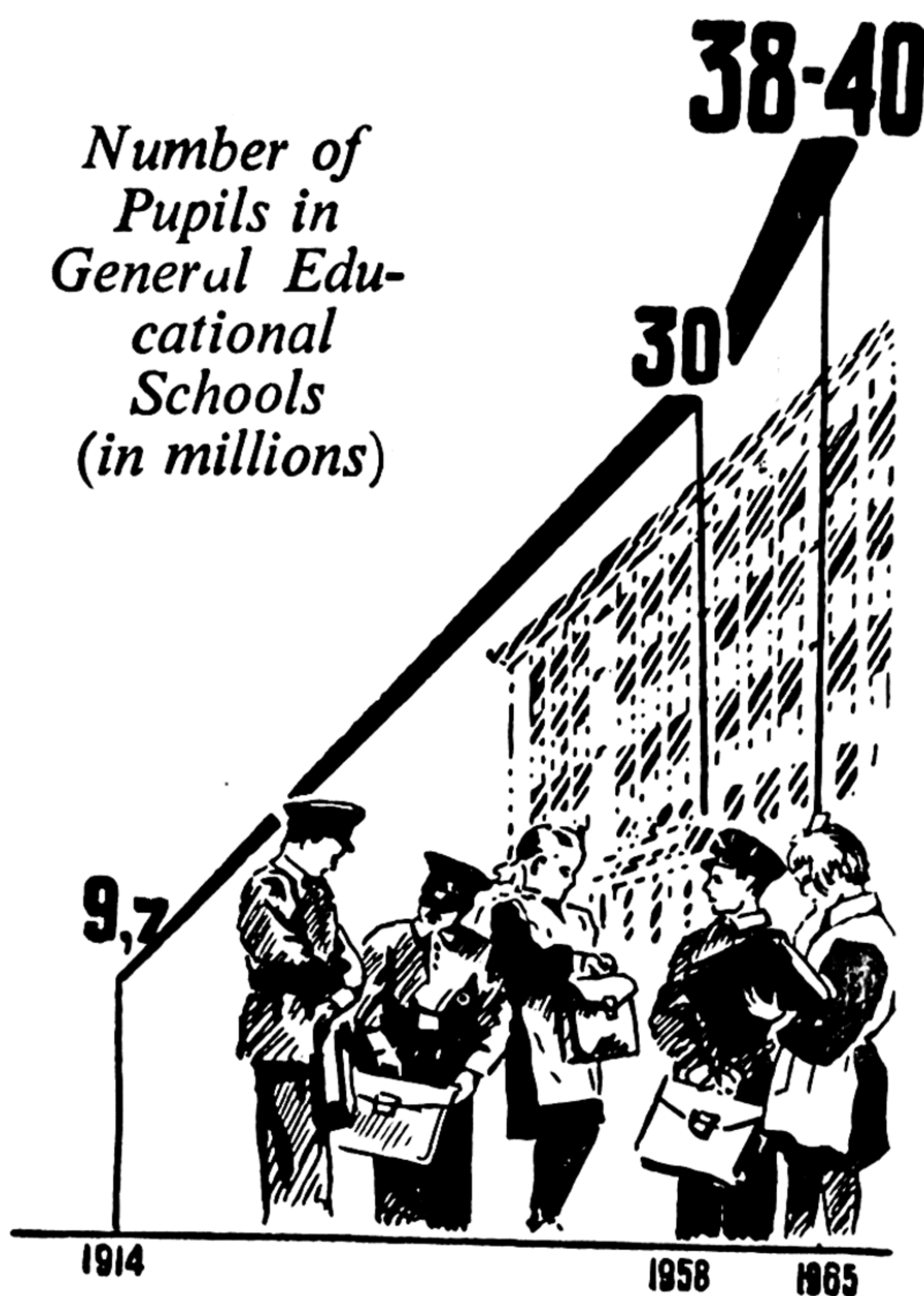
The measures outlined by the Central Committee of the CPSU for a radical improvement in the entire system of public education mark a new stage in the development of the Soviet school. Edu-

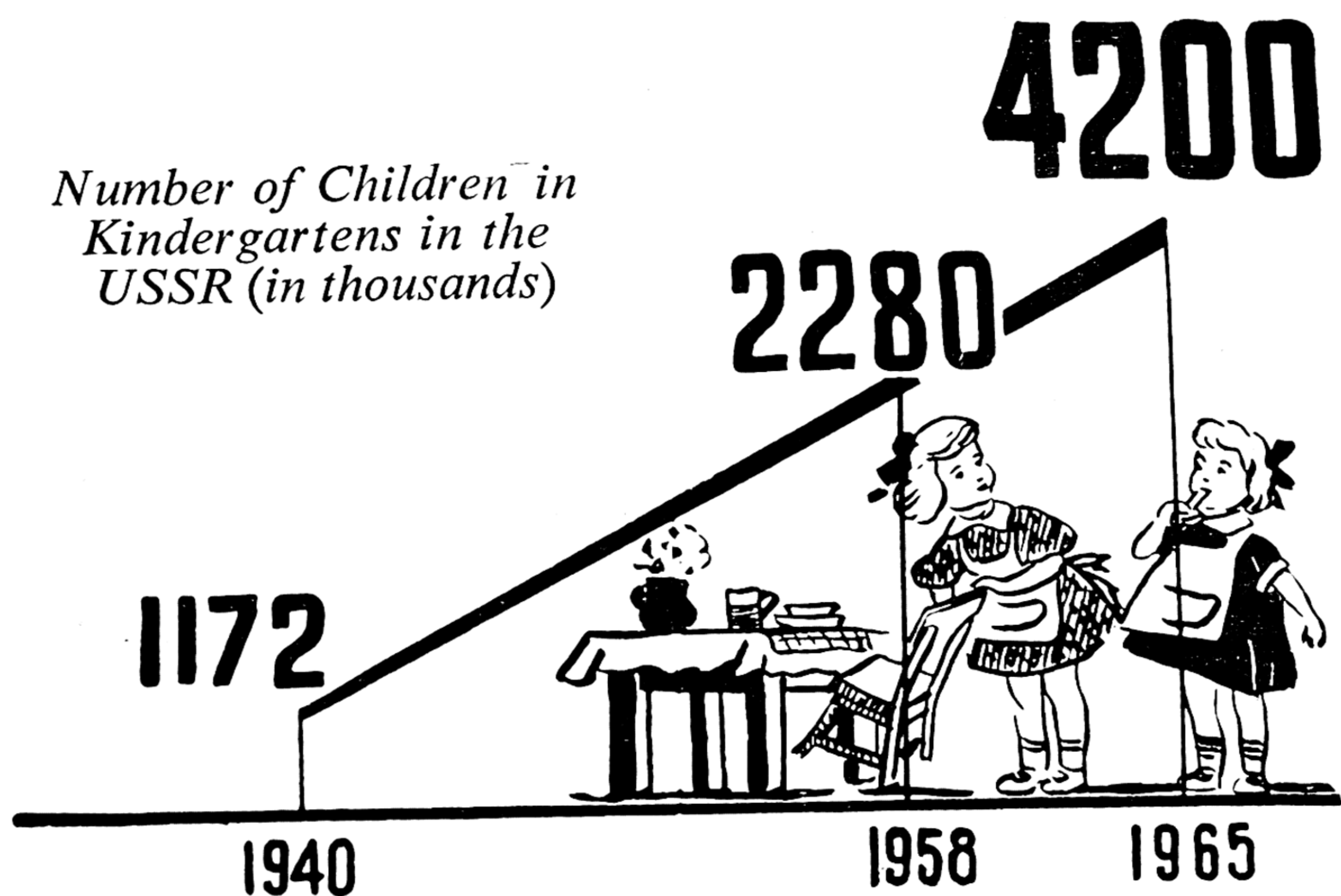
cation is faced with the cardinal task of preparing the rising generation for life, for useful labour, and of inculcating in our youth a deep respect for the principles of socialist society.

It is planned to carry out the following measures in the period 1959-65:

To effect a transition from seven year to eight year universal, compulsory education.

To reorganise the network of ten-year schools (their upper forms) into various types of urban and rural secondary labour schools, the pupils of which, by combining study with work at factories, on collective farms and in special work shops, receive both a complete





secondary general and polytechnical education and a special training for a mass trade, depending on the local needs in personnel.

Considerably to extend the network of city and village schools which provide their pupils with a secondary school education while they continue to work.

In connection with the tasks for developing the national economy and culture, it is planned further to *extend and improve the training of specialists with a higher and secondary specialised education*. During the years 1959-65 the higher educational institutions will graduate 2,300,000 specialists, as against 1,700,000 in the period of 1952-58, that is, 40 per cent more. The number of engineers trained for industry, construction, transport and communications will increase by 90 per cent, and that of agricultural specialists by 50 per cent as compared with the preceding seven-year period. The greatest increase in the number of engineers graduated will take place in the fields of chemical technology, automation, computing engineering, radio-electronics, and other branches of new technique. Over four million people will be admitted to the secondary specialised schools in the period 1959-65, including those who study while working.

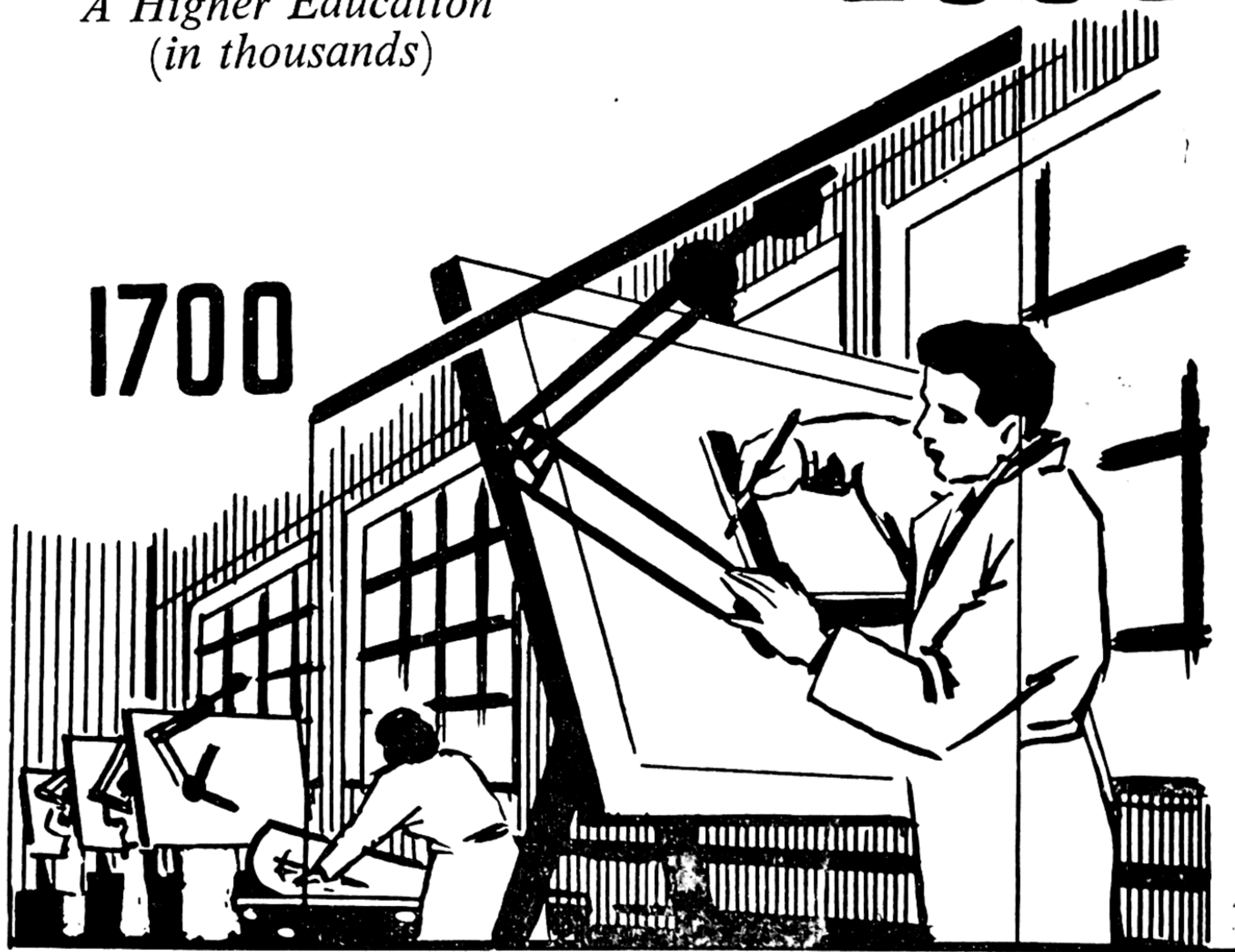
During the coming seven-year period the necessary conditions

will be created for an even more rapid development of all branches of science, for the making of important theoretical studies and new important scientific discoveries. It is with this aim in view that a broad programme of scientific research is planned, and the concentration of scientific forces and means on the most important investigations, such as are of theoretical and practical significance. The state allocates huge sums of money for the construction of new scientific institutions, and the equipment of institutes and laboratories with the most modern instruments. Soviet scientists who have penetrated the secret of the atom and thermonuclear reactions, and who have created artificial Earth satellites and a man-made planet of the solar system will enrich our science with even greater discoveries and achievements.

*Training of Specialists with
A Higher Education
(in thousands)*

2300

1700



1952-1958

1959-1965

The physical sciences occupy the leading place in natural science, as the advance of associated sciences and of national economy depends on their successful development. The efforts of Soviet physicists will be concentrated on the solution of problems of cosmic rays, nuclear reactions, and semiconductors.

In the field of the chemical sciences, a most important task is the utmost extension of theoretical studies which contribute to the development of new, improved technological processes and the creation of synthetic materials possessing properties that satisfy the demands of modern technique.

The development of biology is a necessary theoretical prerequisite for the advance of medicine as well as for the agricultural sciences. The importance of the group of biological sciences will rise especially as the achievements of physics and chemistry are used in biology. In this connection such branches of science as biochemistry, agrochemistry, biophysics, microbiology, virusology, selection, and genetics will play an important part. In the field of the technical sciences the chief goal of investigation is to ensure major qualitative advances in the effective use of implements of labour, raw and other materials, fuel and electric energy, in raising labour productivity, reducing production costs and in improving the quality of output while simultaneously increasing efficiency and labour safety.

The network of scientific institutions will be considerably extended, particularly in the eastern parts of the country, and the training of scientific personnel will be increased, especially in the most important fields of science.

The cinema, press, radio and television will be greatly developed in the seven-year period.

It is planned to bring the total number of cinema projectors up to 118,000-120,000 by the end of 1965. This will make it possible to provide every state and collective farm with a cinema projector.

It is planned to increase considerably the number of public libraries and clubs. The further development of physical culture, sports and tourism will be ensured. Approximately 100 new TV centres and TV stations will be built. The number of radio-reception points will increase by almost 30 million in 1965, which will include 12.5 million TV sets. In 1965 the number of books published will increase to 1,600 million copies, the number of magazines printed will be more than doubled and the annual circulation of newspapers will rise over 50 per cent.

6. International Significance of the Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR

The experience of the construction of socialism and communism in our country has international significance. V. I. Lenin foresaw that the Soviet Union would influence the entire course of world development primarily by its economic construction.

The realisation of the Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy (1959-65) will be a new highly important stage in the peaceful economic competition of the two systems—socialist and capitalist. This plan is an expression of the Soviet Union's consistent policy of peace, of the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence as opposed to the aggressive policy of the imperialist countries.

As a result of the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan, the Soviet Union's per capita industrial output will be higher than the present output in the most developed capitalist countries of Europe—Britain and West Germany—and will advance to first place in Europe.

If the pace of industrial growth in the USSR and the USA is considered, the Soviet Union will, for the gross output of some most important items, surpass, and for other items, approach the present level of industrial output in the United States. By that time, our gross and per capita output of the most important agricultural products will exceed the present level in the United States.

The superiority of the USSR in the rate of growth of production will create a real basis for overtaking and surpassing the United States within approximately five years following 1965, in the level of per capita output. Thus, by this time, or perhaps even earlier, the Soviet Union will have moved to first place in the world both in gross and in per capita output which will ensure its people the highest living standards in the world. It will be an epoch-making victory for socialism in peaceful competition with capitalism.

The international significance of the Seven-Year Plan lies in the fact that its fulfilment means a further consolidation of the might of the world system of socialism.

The fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan will bring about a considerable increase in the share of the Soviet Union and the entire system of socialism in world industrial output. Whereas in 1917 the share of the Soviet country in world industrial output was less than 3 per cent, and in 1937, about 10 per cent, in 1958 the Soviet Union's share in world output has reached almost 20 per cent. As

to the socialist countries, they account for about a third of the world's population and over a third of the entire industrial output of the world.

The socialist countries account for almost half of the world's grain output and 43 per cent of cotton. As estimates show, as a result of the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR as well as of the high pace of the economic development of the countries of People's Democracies, the world socialist system will turn out more than half of the entire industrial production of the world. Thus

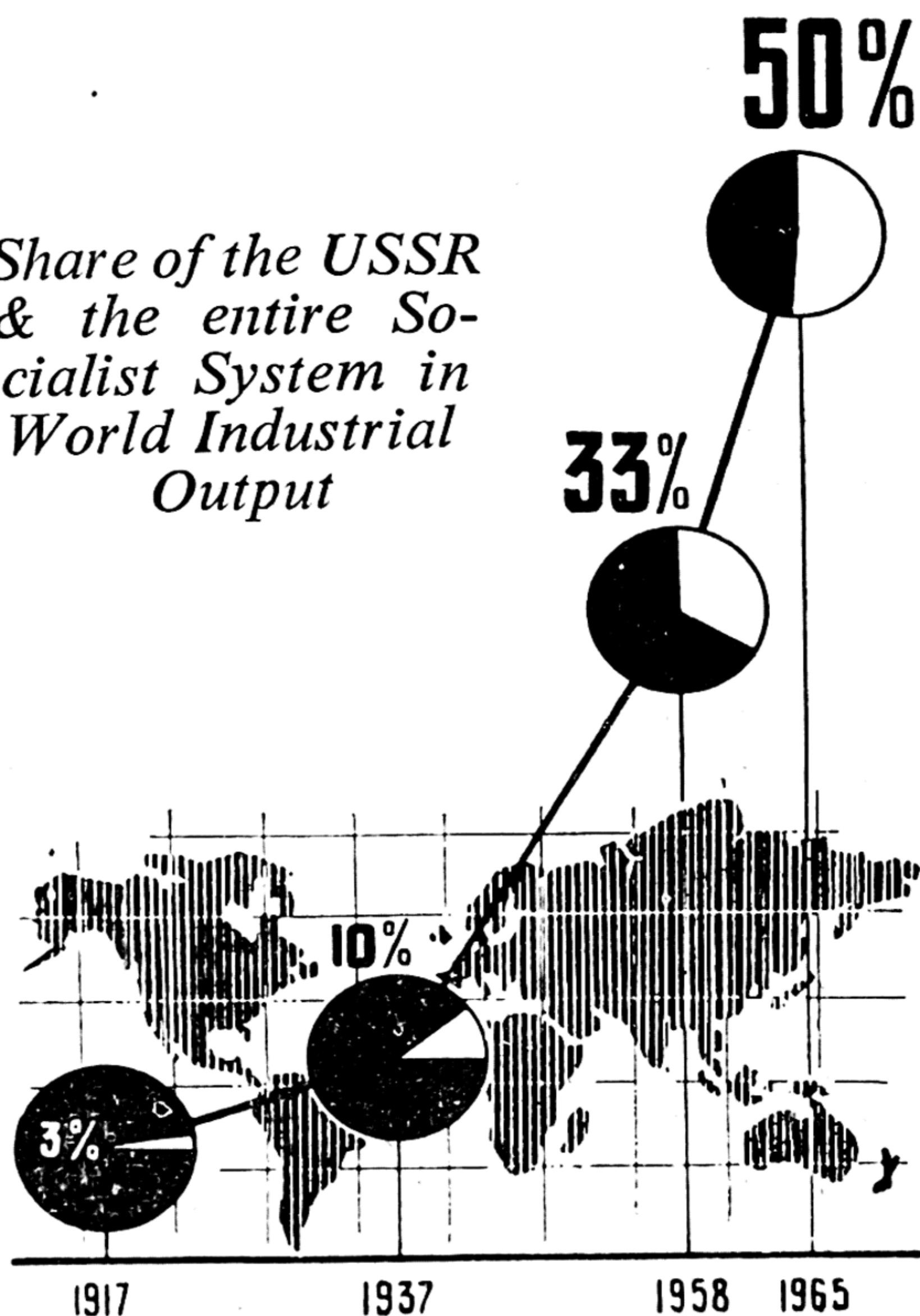
absolute superiority of the world system of socialism over the capitalist system in the production of material values, the decisive sphere of human activity, will be ensured.

The Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR opens up new, truly remarkable prospects for the development of the economic, scientific and technical co-operation of socialist states, which will help to bring out more fully all the advantages inherent in the world system of socialism and will speed up economic progress in every socialist country.

The Soviet Union is constantly extending its international economic contacts. Whereas in 1946 the Soviet Union traded with forty countries, at the present time trade is conducted with more than seventy countries.

In 1965, the Soviet Union's trade turnover with socialist countries will register a more than 50 per cent increase over 1958. The Soviet Union's economic ties with economically under-developed

*Share of the USSR
& the entire Socialist System in
World Industrial
Output*



countries are growing: in 1957 the Soviet Union's trade with them was more than five times the 1953 level. The Soviet Union expects that its economic contacts with these countries will steadily continue to grow.

The economic programme of peaceful construction in the USSR for 1959-65 opens up broad prospects for developing the foreign trade of the Soviet Union. The USSR can, and is prepared to, develop economic contacts and trade with all countries.

The Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR, the successes of the construction of socialism in the USSR and all socialist countries lay bare the inventions of our enemies to the effect that socialist revolution brings with it the destruction of civilisation. As a matter of fact, only under socialism begins a rapid, really mass movement forward in all spheres of public and private life, a rapid growth of material production, an improvement in the well-being of the working people, an unheard-of flowering of science and culture. Only the socialist revolution enabled the Soviet Union to turn from a backward, semi-literate country into an advanced, industrial power setting before itself a perfectly practicable task of advancing within a historically short period of time to first place in the world in guaranteeing the material and cultural well-being of its citizens.

The successes of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, far from threatening anyone, are a guarantee of the preservation of peace and the security of the peoples.

In the present international situation, poisoned as it is by imperialist provocations, the arms drive and the threats of the most terrible, destructive war, the Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Soviet Union is a powerful means of preserving and strengthening peace.

Peace is indispensable for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the colossal tasks set in the new stage of communist construction. The Seven-Year Plan is further proof that in the Soviet Union and in the entire world socialist system there are no, nor can there be any, social forces interested in expansionism, in international tension, in predatory aggressive wars.

The Seven-Year Plan is a concrete offer of the Soviet Union to the capitalist world to compete in peaceful economic pursuits, for the Soviet Union is against a competition in the arms race.

The realisation of the Seven-Year Plan will bring about the

further consolidation of the economic and defensive power of the unity and solidarity of the world socialist system, will greatly strengthen the positions of peace-loving forces throughout the world, put up new insurmountable obstacles in the path of the warmongers, and will be a new proof of the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist tenet of the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU that war can be averted in the present epoch.

The economic and political results of the competition between the two systems and the prospects of their further development convincingly testify that the onward march of socialism is irresistible, that its victory in peaceful competition with capitalism is inevitable.

7. The Communist Party-the Leading and Organising Force of the Soviet People in the Struggle for the Victory of Communism

The great successes in the development of socialist industry, agriculture, science and culture, in increasing the well-being of the working people, are the result of the tireless creative work of the Soviet people and the enormous political and organisational work of the Communist Party.

As a result of steadily implementing the epoch-making decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU, the leading role of the Party in the struggle for the fulfilment of plans for communist construction and in the state, social, economic and cultural life of the country has grown still more, and the unity and cohesion of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have become stronger. The Party and the people have come closer, the Party's contacts with the people have extended and strengthened immeasurably, and the Party has acquired rich experience in its political and organisational activities among all sections of the working people.

In solving problems of communist construction, our Party and its Central Committee constantly seek the advice of the workers, collective farmers and intelligentsia, rely on their experience and knowledge, and take notice of their suggestions and critical remarks. Such measures as the nation-wide discussion of draft bills on important problems of state, economic and cultural development, the convening of conferences of workers in various branches of the national economy, science and culture, and appeals to the working people on vital problems of the country's life, have become part and parcel of the Party's

work and have strengthened still more its ties with the people.

Implementing the decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU and relying on the great power of the people, the Party has carried out in recent years radical measures for improving the management of the national economy. Chief among these measures are: reorganisation of the management of industry and construction, the organisation of Economic Councils in the economic administrative areas, the extension of the rights of the Union Republics, local organs and enterprises, the reorganisation and strengthening of planning bodies, the drawing up of long-range national economic plans, the re-organisation of the machine-and-tractor stations and the implementation of measures for the further development of the collective farm system, the change in the system of procurement and the fixing of uniform prices for farm produce, the extension of the rights and the re-organisation of the work of the trade unions, and so on.

All this signifies the triumph of the Leninist principles of democratic centralism, ensuring the proper combination of centralised management of communist construction with the maximum development of the creative activity and initiative of the working people.

Creatively developing Marxism-Leninism, the Party wages a resolute struggle against those who cling to old outmoded forms and methods of work, who are infected with conservatism and who resist the implementation of the Party's Leninist general line. The June plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU exposed and defeated the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, and Shepilov, which had fought against the Party's Leninist general line, against the political line adopted at the Twentieth CPSU Congress, against the leading role of the Party, and had taken the path of factional, splitting activities. The anti-Party group came out against such urgent and vitally important measures as the development of virgin and long-fallow lands, the reorganisation of national economic planning, especially in agricultural production, the re-organisation of the management of industry and construction, against the Party's measures aimed at further raising the working people's well-being, and also against the Party's foreign policy which is aimed at relaxing international tension, consolidating peace, developing cooperation and strengthening friendship between the peoples. Having cast the anti-Party group aside from its path, our Party has consolidated still more the Leninist unity of its ranks and rallied them still closer under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The further strengthening of our state, the intensification of its economic, organisational, cultural and educational activities are important prerequisites for the successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy. In recent years the Party and the Government have put through a number of important measures ensuring the further development of Soviet democracy and the strengthening of socialist law.

Only a socialist, a really popular, democracy is capable of bringing out the talents of the working people and providing an outlet for the inexhaustible reserves of the people's creative energy.

As our society advances towards communism, the activities of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies in guiding economic and cultural construction acquire ever greater scope. The Supreme Soviets and the Councils of Ministers of the Union and Autonomous Republics, the territorial, regional, city, district, village and rural Soviets should deal daily with important problems concerning the work of industrial enterprises and construction projects, and of collective and state farms in fulfilling the targets of the Seven-Year Plan; they must ensure the fullest use of all possibilities and local resources for boosting production, they must raise the well-being and culture of the people by the fulfilment of construction plans for housing, cultural and public services; they must develop and support the creative initiative of the people.

An important part in mobilising the working people for the successful carrying out of the plan for the development of the Soviet Union's national economy in 1959-65 belongs to the trade unions, they being the organisation with the largest membership, uniting in their ranks over 50 million workers and office employees.

The struggle for the implementation of the great programme of communist construction outlined in the Seven Year Plan represents the most vital, the most important task of trade union organisations. They are called upon to mobilise the working class and all working people for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the state plan at each enterprise, to develop still further socialist emulation which is a tried and tested method of communist construction in our country. It is necessary to develop such forms of attracting the masses to industrial management as permanent production conferences, meetings of workers, managerial personnel and trade union functionaries.

The trade unions must continue to improve their work in the field of housing and everyday services for workers and office employees,

to improve their supervision over labour protection in industry, the fulfilment of housing construction plans, the distribution of housing, the work of shops and catering establishments and medical and public services.

The Leninist Young Communist League, which has a membership of 18 million young people, has always been the Party's true assistant in carrying out plans of communist construction. In recent years the YCL and the entire Soviet Youth have played an outstanding role in the solution of such tasks of great importance to the state as developing the virgin and long-fallow lands, constructing important enterprises in the country's East, and accelerating the construction of enterprises in the iron and steel, coal, and chemical industries. This is a manifestation of the militant spirit, ideological firmness and communist consciousness of Soviet youth who wholeheartedly respond to the Party's appeals. The Party and the people highly value the heroic labour of the young men and women of our country.

At this new stage in the development of our country, the YCL and the entire Soviet youth are confronted with still more majestic tasks. The great programme of building communism opens up enormous vistas for the greater creative initiative of young men and women.

Communism presupposes the all-round spiritual and physical development of man. Consequently, special attention should be paid to the formation of a communist outlook in young people to the rearing of active, conscious builders of communist society.

As a result of the triumph of socialism the Soviet Union has entered a new historical stage of gradual transition from socialism to communism.

Outlining great plans for building communism, the Party is confident that this time, too, they will be successfully carried out.

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